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Columbia College

School of Political Science

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Prize Lecturer, 1890–93.

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GENERAL STATEMENT.

PURPOSES OF THE SCHOOL.

The School of Political Science was opened on Monday, the fourth day of October, 1880.

The purpose of the school is to give a complete general view of all the subjects, both of internal and external public polity, from the threefold standpoint of history, law, and philosophy. Its prime aim is therefore the development of all the branches of the political sciences. Its secondary and practical objects are:

a. To fit young men for all the political branches of the public service.

b. To give an adequate economic and legal training to those who intend to make journalism their profession.

c. To supplement, by courses in public law and comparative jurisprudence, the instruction in private municipal law offered by the School of Law.

d. To educate teachers of political science.

To these ends the school offers a course of study of sufficient duration to enable the student not only to attend the lectures and recitations with the professors, but also to consult the most approved treatises upon the political sciences and to study the sources of the same.

ADMISSION.

Any person may attend any or all of the courses of the School of Political Science by entering his name with the registrar and paying the proper fee.

Students proposing to enter the school are desired to present themselves for matriculation on the Friday next before the first Monday in October.

The names of students intending to become members of the school may be entered at the room of the president on the Monday immediately preceding commencement day in June, or on the day appointed as above for matriculation.

Students desiring the degree of Ph.B. or A.B. must matriculate in the first year of the school, and follow faithfully the studies of that year, or part of the studies of that year, together with studies in the senior year of the School of Arts. For the courses in the senior year of the School of Arts, see *infra*, "Admission to Undergraduate Courses." Any combination desired by the student is allowed, provided that he takes not less than fifteen hours *per* week.

Students desiring the degree of A.M. must matriculate in the second year of the school, and follow faithfully all the studies of the second year. But students who are at the same time students in the School of Law, or students in the graduate department of philosophy, philology, and letters, taking courses which offer at least six hours *per* week, shall not be required to take more than nine hours *per* week in the School of Political Science. Any combination desired by the student is allowed.

Students desiring the degree of Ph.D. must matriculate in the third year of the school, and follow faithfully all the studies of the third year. But students who are at the same time students in the School of Law, or students in the graduate departments of philosophy, philology, and letters, taking courses which offer at least six hours *per* week, shall not be required to take more than nine hours *per* week in the School of Political Science. Any combination desired by the student is allowed, but he must pass a satisfactory examination on all the subjects he has chosen, and must present an acceptable thesis on some subject previously approved by the faculty.

Students not candidates for any degree may, after matriculating, attend any of the courses of the school.

MATRICULATION AND TUITION FEES.

Matriculation fee.—A fee of five dollars is required for matriculation at the beginning of each scholastic year.

Tuition fee.—The annual tuition fee of each student of the school taking the full course is one hundred and fifty dollars, payable in two equal instalments of seventy-five dollars each, the first at matriculation, and the second on the first Monday of February of each year. For single courses of lectures the fee regulates itself according to the number of lectures *per* week; during the first year the annual fee for a one-hour course being ten dollars; for a two-hour course, twenty dollars; for a three-hour course, thirty dollars; for a four-hour course, forty dollars; and

during the second and third years, the annual fee for a two-hour course, thirty; for a three-hour course, forty-five; for a five-hour course, seventy-five; for a six-hour course, ninety dollars. In every case the fee covers the specified number of hours throughout the year—no student being received for a less period than one year. Such fees, when not more than one hundred dollars, are payable in advance; otherwise, in half-yearly instalments at the same time as regular fees.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: GENERAL SCHEME.*

UNDERGRADUATE COURSES.

	Hours per week per half year.
Outline of Mediæval History	2
Outline of Modern History	2
Outline of European History since 1815	2
Elements of Political Economy	2

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST SESSION.

Physical and political geography, Ethnography, General political and constitutional history of Europe	4
Political and constitutional history of England to 1688	2
Political economy: historical and practical	3
Seminarium in political economy	2
History of political theories	3
Historical and political geography	1
Political history of the State of New York	1
The relations of England and Ireland	1

SECOND SESSION.

Political and constitutional history of the United States	4
Political and constitutional history of England since 1688	2
Political economy: taxation and finance	3
Seminarium in political economy	2
History of political theories	3
Historical and political geography	1
Political history of the State of New York	1

*For details of each course and schemes of lectures—*infra*, "Course of Instruction in Detail."

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST SESSION.

Comparative constitutional law of the principal European states and of the United States	3
History of European law	3
Comparative administrative law of the principal European states and of the United States	3
Social science: communistic and socialistic theories	2
History of political economy	2
Financial history of the United States	2
Seminarium in political economy	1

SECOND SESSION.

Comparative constitutional law of the several commonwealths of the American union	3
History of European law	3
Comparative administrative law of the principal European states and of the United States—Financial administration and administration of internal affairs	3
Social science: communistic and socialistic theories	2
History of political economy	2
Financial history of the United States	1
Tariff history of the United States	1
Seminarium in political economy	1

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST SESSION.

General history of diplomacy	2
International private law	1
Comparative jurisprudence	2
Local government	2
Social science: statistics, methods, and results	2
Seminarium in political economy	1
Ethnology and social institutions	1
New York city politics	1

SECOND SESSION.

Public international law	2
International private law	1
Comparative jurisprudence	2
Municipal government	2
Social science: statistics, methods, and results	2
Railroad problems (1889–90)	3
Seminarium in political economy	1
Ethnology and social institutions	1
Diplomatic history of the United States	1

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN DETAIL.

I.—CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

The student is supposed to be familiar with the outlines of European history, ancient and modern. Students who are not thus prepared are recommended to take the undergraduate courses in mediæval and modern history. The courses of lectures held in the school are as follows:

1. *General political and constitutional history*, comprehending in detail: a view of the political civilization of imperial Rome; the history of the development of the government of the Christian church into the form of papal monarchy; the overthrow of the Roman imperial system and the establishment of German kingdoms throughout middle, western, and southern Europe; the character and constitution of these kingdoms; the conversion of the Germans to the Christian church, and the relations which the Christian church assumed towards the Germanic states; consolidation of the German kingdoms into the European empire of Charlemagne: character and constitution of the Carolingian state; its disruption through the development of the feudal system and the independent hierarchic church, and division into the kingdoms of Germany, France, and Italy; character and history of the feudal system as a state form; reëstablishment of the imperial authority by the re-connection of Germany with Italy; conflict of the middle ages between church and state; the political disorganization and papal despotism resulting from the same: the development of the absolute monarchy and the reformation; the limitation of absolute kingly power and the development of constitutionalism—first in England, then in the United States, thirdly in France, and fourthly in Germany; lastly, the realization of the constitutional idea of the nineteenth century.

2. *Political and constitutional history of England.*—This course supplements the general course above outlined, giving a fuller view of the constitutional development of England from the Anglo-Saxon period to the present day.

3. *Political and constitutional history of the United States.*—This course of lectures covers the history of the colonies and of the revolutionary war; the formation and dissolution of the confederate constitution; the formation of the constitution of 1787, and its application down to the civil war; the changes wrought in the constitution by the civil war, and the resulting transformation of the public law of the United States.

4. *The political and constitutional history of Rome* is contained in the general history of Roman law. The topics to which especial attention is paid are: the probable origin of the city and its relation to the Latin confederacy; the character and mutual relation of the *gentes* and the kingship; the Servian constitution and the aristocratic reaction; the establishment of the aristocratic republic; the struggle between the orders and the modification of the constitution; the conquest of Italy and the relations established between Rome and the conquered states; the increase of the powers of the Roman senate; the conquest of the Mediterranean basin and the organization and government of the provinces; the social and economic effects of the conquest upon the Roman people; the struggle between the senatorial clique and the party of reform; the social and civil wars and the establishment of the principate; the development, in the third century after Christ, of the absolute empire; the alliance of the empire with the Christian church; the conquest of Italy by the Germans.

5. *Political history of the State of New York.*—The purpose of this course is to give a knowledge of the constitutional development and political history of the State of New York, beginning with the foundation of the colony by the Dutch and extending to the present time. It gives a brief account of the condition of the colony of New York, and the constitution of its government; then of the constitution made in 1777, and of each of the constitutions of 1821 and 1846, the amendments of 1875, together with the conventions in which each of these constitutions was made; also the history of political parties in the State of New York, showing their particular relation to these constitutions, and showing finally the methods of procedure of those parties and the influence exercised by them upon the

legislation and procedure, or "practical politics," of other states and of the great national political parties.

6. *Historical and Political Geography.*—The purpose of this course is to give a description of the physical geography of Europe; to point out the various sections into which it is divided; to trace the territorial growth of modern European states; to describe the various geographical changes that have been made in the history of Europe; and to point out the ethnic conditions of the present states of the continent.

7. *The relations of England and Ireland.*—In a general way the Irish question has been the question of imposing upon the last and most persistent remnant of the old Celtic race the Teutonic ideas and institutions that have been developed in England. Three phases of the process are clearly distinguishable in history—the political, the religious, and the economical. It is designed in the lectures to follow out in some detail the modifications in the relations of the two islands affected by the varying prominence of these different phases. The long struggle for English political supremacy over all Ireland, from the twelfth to the seventeenth century, the religious wars, and the ruthless suppression of the Catholic population during the two succeeding centuries, and the origin and development of the land question out of the circumstances of both these periods, are described with special reference to their influence on the modern state of Irish affairs. Incidentally to these leading topics, the questions of governmental organization that have been prominent from time to time since the conquest are discussed, and the history of the Irish parliament is followed out in such a way as to illustrate the nature and importance of the agitation for home rule.

8. *New York City politics.*—This course treats of the relations of the city to the state, showing the growth of municipal independence. The early charters conferred but few rights on the city, the selection of the most important city officials being made at Albany. Tammany Hall has been the most important and powerful party organization. A brief history of the Tammany organization, its rulers, and its method of nominating public officers will be given. The "Tweed Ring" and the efforts of purifying city politics since its downfall will be described, including the reform charter of 1873, the amendments of 1884, the report of the Tilden Committee in 1875, and of the Roosevelt and Gibbs investigating committees.

II.—CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW.

1. *Comparative constitutional law of the principal European states and of the United States;* comprehending a comparison of the provisions of the constitutions of England, United States, France, and Germany, the interpretation of the same by the legislative enactments and judicial decisions of these states, and the generalization from them of the fundamental principles of public law, common to them all.

2. *Comparative constitutional law of the several commonwealths of the American Union.*—In this course of lectures comparison is made in the same manner of the constitutions of the thirty-eight states of the Union.

3. *Comparative administrative law of the principal European states and of the United States.*—The purpose of this course of lectures is to give a description of the methods of administration in the United States, France, Germany, and England. Special attention will be given to the laws both of Congress and of the different state legislatures, while the laws of foreign countries will be referred to for the purpose of instruction and comparison. The following list of topics will give a general idea of the subject, for which the name of administrative law has been chosen, because both in France and Germany, where this special part of the public law has been selected as the object of a thorough course of instruction, a similar name has been made use of.

General Part.

The separation of powers; the executive power; administrative councils; heads of departments; their tenure of office, their powers and duties; the general system of local government; officers, their appointment or election, their duties, their rights, removal from office; the administration in action; the control over the administration. This control is threefold in its character. I.—*Administrative control.* This is exercised by the superior over the inferior administrative officers by means of the power of removal and the power (given in many cases) to annul or amend administrative acts. II.—*Judicial control.* This is exercised by the courts, to which recourse is often granted against the action of the administration. Here the new courts will be examined, which have been established in France and Germany during this century, and to which the name of administrative courts has been given. III.—*Legislative control.*

This is exercised by the legislature by means of its power to inform itself of the acts of the administration, and, if need be, to impeach administrative officers.

Special Part.

This part of the lectures will treat of the relations of the administrative authorities, both general and local, with the citizens. BOOK I. *Financial administration.* The management of public property, taxation, and public accounts, considered from the administrative rather than from the financial standpoint.—BOOK II. *Internal administration.* The legal provisions which aim at the prevention of evil, and which are sometimes designated as police measures—measures tending to prevent public disorder, public immorality, and disease. Further, provisions of a more positive character, whose purpose is to promote the public welfare; thus measures taken to provide means of public communication; to further the interests of trade, commerce, and industry; to ensure the control of the state over enterprises of a quasi-public character, such as railway companies and institutions of credit; to assist the poor, and educate the ignorant.

Each topic which will come under consideration will be treated historically, and with reference to the positive existing law: and for matters of special interest the comparison of systems of legislation will be extended to other countries than the four mentioned, when it is thought that this may be done with profit. In general, however, the comparison will be limited to the United States, France, Germany, and England.

4.—*Local government.*—This course will be devoted to the consideration of the various important systems of local government in the rural districts. The organization of the town and county and their corresponding divisions in other countries will be treated; and special attention will be directed to the historical development of existing systems, and to the question of administrative centralization.

5.—*Municipal administration.*—The subjects to which special attention will be directed in these lectures are: the growth and importance of cities; the independence of cities from state control; the city as a public organ, and as a juristic person—a corporation; city organization and municipal elections; municipal civil service; city property and local taxation. In these lectures special attention is given to

American cities and the City of New York; but the experience of foreign cities will be appealed to whenever it is thought that any thing may be learned therefrom.

6.—*Seminarium in constitutional and administrative law.*

III.—POLITICAL ECONOMY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

It is presumed that students possess a knowledge of the general principles of political economy as laid down in the ordinary manuals by Walker or Mill, before entering the school. Students who are not thus prepared are recommended to take the undergraduate course on the elements of political economy.

The courses of lectures held in the school are as follows:

1. *Historical and practical political economy.*—This course is intended to give the student a knowledge of the economic development of the world, in order that he may understand present economic institutions and solve present economic problems. The principal topics are: Introduction, concerning the study of political economy and its relation to political science; general sketch of the economic development of the world; the institutions of private property, bequest, and inheritance, and the principle of personal liberty as affecting the economic condition of the world; the problems of production, such as land tenure, population, capital, different forms of productive enterprise, statistics of production, particularly the natural resources of the United States; problems of exchange, such as free trade and protection, railroads money, bimetallism, paper-money, banking, commercial crises, etc.; problems of distribution, such as wages, trades-unions, co-operation, poor relief, factory laws, profit and interest, rent, progress and poverty; and finally a consideration of the function of the state in economic affairs.

2. *Science of finance.*—This course is also historical as well as comparative and critical. It treats of the expenditure of the state, and the methods of meeting the same among different civilized nations. It describes the different kinds of state revenues, especially taxes, and discusses the principles of taxation. It considers also public debt, methods of borrowing money, redemption, refunding, repudiation, etc. Finally it describes the financial organization of the state, by which the revenue is collected and expended.

Students are furnished with the current public documents of the United States treasury, and expected to understand all the facts in regard to public debt, banking, and coinage therein contained.

3. *Financial history of the United States.*—This course endeavors to present a complete survey of American legislation on currency, finance, and taxation, as well as its connection with the state of industry and commerce. Attention is called in especial to the financial history of the colonies, (colonial currency and taxation); to the financial methods of the revolution and the confederation; to the financial policy of the Federalists and the Republicans up to the war of 1812, including the refunding and payment of the debt, the internal revenue, and the banking and currency problems; to the financial history of the war with England; to the changes in the methods of taxation, and the crises of 1819, 1825, 1837; to the distribution of the surplus and the United States bank; to the currency problems up to the civil war; to the financial management of the war; to the methods of resumption, payment of the debt, national banks, currency questions, and problems of taxation; and finally to the recent development in national, state, and municipal finance and taxation.

4. *Industrial and tariff history of the United States.*—The arguments of extreme free-traders as of extreme protectionists are often so one-sided that an impartial judgment can be formed only through a knowledge of the actual effects of the tariffs. It is the object of this course to give a detailed history of each customs tariff of the United States from the very beginning, to describe the arguments of its advocates and of its opponents in each case; to trace as far as possible the position of each of the leading industries before and after the passage of the chief tariff acts, and thus to determine how far the legislation of the United States has developed or hampered the progress of industry and the prosperity of the whole country. Attention is called in especial to the industrial history of the colonies; to the genesis of the protective idea and to Hamilton's report; to the tariffs from 1789 to 1808; to the restriction and the war with England; to the tariffs of 1816, 1824, and the "tariff of abominations" of 1828; to the infant-industry argument; to the compromise and its effect on manufactures; to the era of moderate free trade; to the tariff of 1857; to the war tariffs; to their continuance, and to the pauper-labor argument; to the changes up to the present time.

5. *History and criticism of economic theories.*—This course comprises two parts. In the first the various systems are discussed, attention being directed to the connection between the theories and the organization of industrial society. In the second, the separate doctrines—*e. g.*, of capital, rent, wages, etc.—are treated in their historical development. The first part is subdivided as follows:

I. *Antiquity:* Orient, Greece, and Rome.
II. *Middle ages:* Aquinas, Glossators, writers on money, etc.
III. *Mercantilists:* Stafford, Mun, Petty, North, Locke; Bodin, Vauban, Forbonnais; Serra, Galiani, Justi, etc.
IV. *Physiocrats:* Quesnay, Gournay, Turgot, etc.
V. *Adam Smith and precursors:* Tucker, Hume, Cantillon, Stewart.
VI. *English school:* Malthus, Ricardo, Senior, McCulloch, Chalmers, Jones, Mill, etc.
VII. *The continent:* Say, Sismondi, Hermann, List, Bastiat, etc.
VIII. *German school:* Roscher, Knies, Hildebrand.
IX. *Recent development:* Rogers, Jevons, Cairnes, Bagehot, Leslie, Toynbee; Wagner, Schmoller, Held, Brentano; Cherbuliez, Leroy-Beaulieu, De Laveleye; Cossa, Nazzani, Loria; Carey, George, Walker.

6. *Communistic and socialistic theories:*—The present organization of society is attacked by socialistic writers, who demand many changes, especially in the institution of private property and the system of free competition. It is the object of this course to describe what these attacks are, what changes are proposed, and how far these changes seem desirable or possible. At the same time an account is given of actual socialistic movements, such as the international, social democracy, etc. Advantage is taken of these discussions to make the course really one on social science, by describing modern social institutions, such as private property, in their historical origin and development, and their present justification.

7. *Statistical science; methods and results.*—This course is intended to furnish a basis for a social science by supplementing the historical, legal, and economic knowledge already gained by such a knowledge of social phenomena as can be gained only by statistical observation. Under the head of statistics of population are considered: race and eth-

nological distinctions, nationality, density, city, and country, sex, age, occupation, religion, education, births, deaths, marriages, mortality tables, emigration, etc. Under economic statistics: land, production of food, raw material, labor, wages, capital, means of transportation, shipping, prices, etc. Under the head of moral statistics are considered: statistics of suicide, vice, crime of all kinds, causes of crime, condition of criminals, repression of crime, penalties and effect of penalties, etc. Finally is considered the method of statistical observations, the value of the results obtained, the doctrine of free will, and the possibility of discovering social laws.

8. *Railroad problems; economical, social, and legal.*—These lectures treat of railroads in the fourfold aspect of their relation to the investors, the employees, the public, and the state respectively. A history of railways and railway policy in America and Europe forms the preliminary part of the course. All the problems of railway management, in so far as they are of economic importance, come up for discussion. Among the subjects treated are: financial methods, railway construction, speculation, profits, failures, accounts and reports, expenses, tariffs, principles of rates, classification and discrimination, competition and pooling, accidents, employers' liability, etc. Especial attention is paid to the methods of regulation and legislation in the United States as compared with European methods, and the course closes with a general discussion of state *versus* private management.

9. *Ethnology and social institutions of the people of the United States.*—This course is an analysis of the ethnic elements in the population of this country, of the influences affecting the character of the people, and deals with certain social institutions that are neither purely economic, nor political, nor legal. It treats particularly of the effects of immigration in the past and at the present time.

An outline of the course is as follows:

I. The original ethnic elements in the population; the process of colonization; influence of climate and geographical position; influence of slavery; present distribution of population, by areas, by altitude, rain-fall, temperature, etc.

II. The elements added by immigration; history of immigration; political economic and social effects of immigration; legislation restricting immigration, etc.

III. Social institutions and customs; marriage and divorce; poor relief and pauperism; charitable institutions, public and private; penology, prisons, convict labor; religious associations; social classes.

10. *Seminarium in political economy.*—Outside of the regular instruction in political economy and social science, it is the intention to furnish the students of the school an opportunity for special investigation of economic and social questions under the direction of the professor. This is done by means of original papers prepared by such students as choose to engage in this work. The papers are read before the professor and the students, and are then criticised and discussed. The number of meetings and the topics to be discussed are determined each year. During the coming year it is proposed to investigate various aspects of the labor problem.

IV.—HISTORY OF EUROPEAN LAW AND COMPARATIVE JURISPRUDENCE.

1. *History of European law.*

BOOK I. *Primitive law.* The following topics are discussed from the comparative standpoint: evolution of the primitive state; the sanction of law, the redress of wrongs in primitive society, and the evolution of criminal and civil jurisdiction and procedure; early family and property law. —BOOK II. *Roman law: the national system.* (Royal and republican period.) The struggle between the orders and the development of a common law (XII Tables). The leading principles and juristic technique of the national system (*jus civile*).—BOOK III. *Roman law: the universal system.* Chapter I. *Later republican period.* The conquest of the entire civilized world, and the social, economic, and legal changes produced by the conquest. Reform of criminal law and procedure. The development of a universal commercial law by means of the prætorian edicts. The prætorian formulæ of action. Chapter II. *Early imperial period.* The empire under republican forms. Development of criminal and civil procedure *extra ordinem.* The classical jurisprudence. Chapter III. *Later imperial period.* Social, economic, and legal decadence. Codification of the law by Justinian.—BOOK IV. *Mediæval law.* Chapter I. *German law.* Character of early German law; the reforms of Charles the Great; maintenance of Carolingian institutions in Normandy, and further development of these institutions in Norman England; general disappearance of the Carolingian institutions on the continent, and arrest of the legal development. Chapter II. *Roman law.* Survival of the Roman law (1) in the Byzantine empire; (2) in the new German

kingdoms, as personal law of the conquered Romans; (3) in the Christian church. Establishment and extent of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction; the development and the codification of the *Canon Law;* influence exercised by this law upon the subsequent development of Europe. Revival of the study of the Justinian or *Civil Law* in Italy; influx of foreign students. The theory of *imperium continuum.* Reception of the Justinian law in the German empire; partial reception in France and Spain; failure of the Roman law to gain footing in England. Influence of the Roman law in other countries: the "scientific" as distinguished from the "practical" reception.—BOOK V. *Modern law.* The reaction against the Roman law (1) among the people; (2) among the jurists; (3) in modern legislation. The great national codes of the 18th and 19th centuries. Relation of these codes to the Roman and German law.

2. *Comparative jurisprudence.*—This course of lectures presents succinctly the leading principles of modern private law. The order of treatment is as follows: BOOK I. Law in general: conception, establishment, and extinction, interpretation and application. BOOK II. Private legal relations in general: nature of private rights; holders of rights (physical and juristic persons); establishment, modification, and extinction of rights (legal acts, illegal acts or torts, operation of time); enforcement of rights. BOOK III. Legal relations concerning things. BOOK IV. Legal relations arising from executory contracts. BOOK V. Family relations and guardianship. BOOK VI. Relations *mortis causâ* (inheritance).

3. *International private law.*—In this course the theories of the foreign authorities are noticed, and the practice of the foreign courts in the so-called conflicts of private law is compared with the solution given to these questions by our own courts.

4. *Seminarium for studies in comparative legislation.*—The courses above described lay the basis for the comprehension of foreign legislations. The object of the seminarium is to train the student in the practical use of these legislations. Participation in the seminarium is optional. The work is to be done by the students themselves, under the direction and with the assistance of the professor in this department. It is intended that they shall devote themselves to the study of questions of practical interest *de lege ferenda*, and that they shall collate and compare the solutions given to these questions in our own and in foreign countries.

V.—DIPLOMACY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

1. *The history of diplomacy from the peace of Westphalia to the treaty of Berlin.*—The object of this course is to present, in their historical connection, the international treaties and conventions framed between these two periods, and to trace through them the development of the principles of international law.

2. *International law.*—In this course the principles attained through usage, treaty, and convention are arranged in systematic form.

3. *Diplomatic history of the United States.*—The purpose of this course is to treat primarily of the diplomatic history of Lincoln's and Johnson's administration. An outline and characterization of the policies of Marcy, Cass, and Black will also be given.

VI.—HISTORY OF POLITICAL THEORIES.

Every people known to history has possessed some form, however vague and primitive, of political government. Every people which has attained a degree of enlightment above the very lowest has been permeated by some ideas, more or less systematic, as to the origin, nature and limitations of governmental authority. It is the purpose of this course to trace historically the development of these ideas, from the primitive notions of primitive people to the complex and elaborate philosophical theories that have characterized the ages of highest intellectual refinement.

BOOK I., after a short survey of the theocratical system of the Brahmans and the rationalistic doctrine of Confucius, treats mainly of the political philosophy of Greece and Rome, with especially attention to the profound speculations of Plato and Aristotle.

BOOK II. discusses the political doctrines of early Christianity and the Christian church, with the controversy of Papacy and Empire, and the elaborate systems of St. Thomas Aquinas and his adversaries.

BOOK III. treats of that age of renaissance and reformation in which Machiavelli and Bodin, Suarez and Bellarmino, Luther and Calvin worked out their various solutions of the great problem, how to reconcile the conflicting doctrines of theology, ethics, and politics.

BOOK IV. covers the period of modern times, as full of great names in political philosophy, as of great events in political history. Here are examined the doctrine

of natural law, as developed by Grotius and Puffendorf, the doctrine of divine right of kings with its corollary of passive obedience, as in Filmer and Bossuet, the theory of the constitutionalists, Locke and Montesquieu, the idea of social contract, made most famous by Rousseau, and the various additions to and modifications of these doctrines down to the present day.

PRIZES.

PRIZE FELLOWSHIPS.

In 1886 Mr. Jesse Seligman founded four fellowships of the annual value of two hundred and fifty dollars each. These fellowships are awarded at the discretion of the faculty to students of the third year in the School of Political Science, under the sole condition that the recipient of the fellowship be a candidate for the degree of doctor of philosophy.

PRIZE IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

An annual prize of one hundred and fifty dollars for the best essay on some subject in political economy has been established by Mr. Edwin R. A. Seligman, of the class of 1879. Competition for the prize is open to all members of the School of Political Science. The topic selected must be approved by the faculty, and the essay itself must not be less than twenty thousand words in length.

PREPARATION FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Young men who wish to obtain positions in the United States Civil Service—especially in those positions in the Department of State for which special examinations are held—will find it advantageous to follow many of the courses in the School of Political Science. Some of the subjects upon which applicants for these positions are examined are treated very fully in the curriculum of the school. Thus, extended courses of lectures are given on political geography and history, diplomatic history and international law, government and administration.

Full opportunity is given in the School of Arts for the study of the principal modern languages, and all the courses in that school are open to the students of the School of Political Science.

ADMISSION TO OTHER COURSES.

ADMISSION TO UNDERGRADUATE COURSES.

Any student of the School of Political Science may attend any or all of the courses of the School of Arts, with the permission of the instructors concerned, without the payment of any further tuition fee than that due to the School of Political Science.

ADMISSION TO GRADUATE COURSES.

The trustees have provided that courses of instruction shall be given in the college to graduates of this and other colleges in a large variety of subjects. Students of the School of Political Science, who may be bachelors of arts, of letters, or of science at entrance, or who, after having completed their first year in the School of Political Science, shall have received their first degree, may be admitted without additional tuition fee to the graduate classes, in such subjects as they may desire to pursue.

Among the cognate courses which may be taken without conflict of hours are:

History of Philosophy, two hours a week. Ethics, two hours a week. Readings in Gaius and Ulpian, one hour a week. Courses in the various modern languages, and others.

Students who are candidates for the degrees of Ph.B., A.B., A.M., and Ph.D., and who take senior and graduate studies in the School of Arts to the amount of six hours *per* week, are not required to take more than nine hours a week in the School of Political Science.

Information in regard to the undergraduate courses and a list of the subjects embraced in the scheme of graduate instruction for the ensuing year will be furnished on application to the registrar of Columbia College, Madison avenue and 49th street, New York City.

ADMISSION TO THE COURSES OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

Those students who intend to make law their profession may combine the ordinary course of study required for admission to the bar with the course in political science. The hours of lectures in the two schools are so arranged as to make this combination feasible; and experience has shown that the satisfactory completion of both courses within three years is not beyond the powers of an industrious student of fair ability.

The instruction offered in the School of Political Science upon constitutional, administrative, and international law, and upon Roman law and comparative jurisprudence, furnishes the natural and necessary complement to the studies of the School of Law. Law is, with us, the chief avenue into politics; and for this, if for no other reason, a complete legal education should include the science of politics. But the importance to the lawyer or the subjects above mentioned does not depend simply on the prospect of a political career. To become a thorough practitioner the student must acquire a thorough knowledge of public law; and if he wishes to be any thing more than an expert practitioner, if he wishes to know law as a science, some knowledge of other systems than our own becomes imperative. From this point of view the Roman law is of paramount importance, not merely by reason of its scientific structure, but because it is the basis of all modern systems except the English. Elsewhere than in our own country these facts are uniformly recognized, not in the schemes of legal instruction only, but in the state examinations for admission to the bar.

In order to encourage, by the combination of the two courses, the acquisition of a well-rounded juristic training, the trustees have provided that any student of the School of Political Science may attend any or all of the courses of the School of Law, without the payment of any further tuition fee than that due to the School of Political Science; and, conversely, that any student of the School of Law may attend any or all of the lectures in the School of Political Science, without payment of any further tuition fee than that due to the School of Law; and that the student registered in both schools may be a candidate for degrees in both schools at the same time.

Students in the School of Law are required to take only nine hours *per* week in the School of Political Science. For further information see law school circular.

LIBRARY.

The special library of political science was begun in 1877, and it was intended to include the most recent and most valuable European and American works in this department. Particular attention was, and is, given to providing the material needed for original investigation.

The total number of volumes in the department of history and political science is at present (1890) more than 18,000. In the department of law the total number of volumes is about 10,000. The original material requisite for the study of foreign law has been largely increased during the last two years.

The students of the School of Political Science are entitled to the use, subject to the rules established by the library committee, of the entire university library. The library is open from $8\frac{1}{2}$ A.M. to 10 P.M. Information concerning the sources and literature of the political sciences is given in the various courses of lectures held in the schools. The students can obtain supplementary information and general guidance and assistance in their investigations, from the librarian in special charge of law, history, and political science.

EXAMINATIONS AND DEGREES.

No student of the school can be a candidate for any degree unless he have successfully pursued a course of undergraduate study in this college, or in some other maintaining an equivalent curriculum, to the close of the junior year.

Students thus qualified, who shall satisfactorily complete the studies of the first year or their equivalent in the senior year in the School of Arts, shall be entitled, on examination and recommendation of the faculty, to receive the degree of bachelor of philosophy or the degree of bachelor of arts. The latter degree requires the concurrence of the Faculty of Arts, and is not conferred unless the student has taken courses, in the first year of the School of Political Science, or courses in that year and in the senior year of the School of Arts, amounting to fifteen hours a week.

Students of the school who have obtained the degree of bachelor of arts at this or at any other college maintaining an equivalent curriculum, and who are at the same time students in the School of Law, or who have pursued studies in the graduate department of philosophy, philology, and letters, to the amount of six hours *per* week, will, after passing satisfactorily through courses in the school, amounting to nine hours *per* week, be recommended by the faculty of the school for the degree of master of arts. The purpose of this provision is to allow students to pursue a course either mainly in law or mainly in economics. These courses may be continued through the third year, so that students who have obtained the degree of bachelor of arts are offered a two years' course in either law or economics. (See *supra*, "Course of Instruction in General and in Detail.") Students in the School of Political Science alone are required to pursue all of the studies of the second year, and to pass a satisfactory examination in them, in order to obtain the degree of master of arts.

Students in the School of Political Science who are at the same time students in the School of Law, or who are taking at least six hours a week in the graduate departments of philosophy, philology, and letters, who elect and satisfactorily complete courses in the third year of the School of Political Science embracing nine lectures *per* week, shall be entitled, on recommendation of the faculty of the school, to receive the degree of doctor of philosophy. Students who are in the School of Political Science only must take the entire work of the third year of the school.

To obtain recommendation for the last degree, the candidate will be required :

1. To prepare an original dissertation, not less than 20,000 words in length, upon a subject approved by the faculty.

2. To defend such dissertation before the faculty.

3. To pass collateral examinations (reading at sight) upon Latin and either French or German.

4. Candidates who have obtained the degree of bachelor of arts or bachelor of philosophy in this school, or bachelor of arts in this or any other college maintaining an equivalent curriculum, will be required to pass, further, an oral examination on their work in the last two years of the school; candidates who have obtained the degree of master of arts from this school will be required to pass an oral examination on their work in the last year of the school. Candidates who have none of these degrees will be required to pass an oral examination on the entire work of the school.

The candidate for the degree of doctor of philosophy may present himself for examination at any time when the college is in session, excepting the month of June. The subject chosen by the candidate for his dissertation, which may be presented to the faculty before or after the examination on the work in the school, should be made known to the faculty at least four months before the proposed time of examination thereupon. A printed (or type-written) copy of the dissertation must be submitted to each member of the faculty at least one month before the day of such examination. The title-page must contain the name of the candidate and the words " Submitted as one of the requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy in the School of Political Science, Columbia College."

The successful candidate must present a copy of his dissertation to the college library.

All degrees awarded will be publicly conferred at commencement.

EXAMINATION FEES.

Examination fees are as follows: For the degree of bachelor of arts, fifteen dollars; for the degree of bachelor of philosophy, twenty-five dollars; for the degree of master of arts, twenty-five dollars; for the degree of doctor of philosophy, thirty-five dollars. The examination fee must in each case be paid before the candidate presents himself for examination for the degree.

COMMENCEMENT.

The commencement exercises of the college take place annually on the second Wednesday of June.

ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

This institution is devoted to the cultivation and advancement of the political sciences. It is composed mainly of graduates of the Schools of Law and Political Science of Columbia College, but any person whose previous studies have fitted him to participate in the work of the academy is eligible to membership.

Meetings of the academy are held on the first and third Mondays of each month. At these meetings papers are read by members presenting the results of original investigation by the writers in some department of political science.

PRIZE LECTURESHIPS.

The trustees have established in the School of Political Science three prize lectureships of the annual value of five hundred dollars each, tenable for three years. The power of appointment is vested in the faculty. One of these three lectureships becomes vacant at the close of each academic year. The previous holder may be reappointed. The conditions of competition are as follows:

1. The candidate must be a graduate of the School of Political Science or of the Law School of Columbia College. In the latter case he must have pursued the curriculum of the School of Political Science for at least two years.

2. He must be an active member of the Academy of Political Science.

3. He must have read at least one paper before the Academy of Political Science during the year next preceding the appointment.

The duty of the lecturer is to deliver annually, before the students of the School of Political Science, a series of at least twenty lectures, the result of original investigation.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST SESSION.

HOURS.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
1.30–2.30	General Constitutional History of Europe, Prof. BURGESS.	General Constitutional History of Europe, Prof. BURGESS.	General Constitutional History of Europe, Prof. BURGESS.	General Constitutional History of Europe, Prof. BURGESS.	Political Economy, Prof. R. M. Smith. 2–3
2.30–3.30	Political Economy, Prof. R. M. SMITH. Prof. SELIGMAN.	Political Economy, Prof. R. M. SMITH.	Historical and Political Geography, Prof. GOODNOW.	Political Economy, Prof. R. M. SMITH.	Relations of England and Ireland, Dr. DUNNING. 3–4
3.30–4.30	History of Political Theories, Dr. DUNNING.	Constitutional History of England, Prof. R. M. SMITH.	History of Political Theories, Dr. DUNNING.	Constitutional History of England, Prof. R. M. SMITH.	Political History of New York, Mr. WHITRIDGE. 4–5

SECOND SESSION.

1.30–2.30	Constitutional History of the United States, Prof. BURGESS.	Constitutional History of the United States, Prof. BURGESS.	Constitutional History of the United States, Prof. BURGESS.	Constitutional History of the United States, Prof. BURGESS.	Political Economy, Prof. R. M. SMITH. 2–3
2.30–3.30	Political Economy, Prof. R. M. SMITH, Prof. SELIGMAN.	Political Economy, Prof. R. M. SMITH,	Historical and Political Geography, Prof. GOODNOW.	Political Economy, Prof. R. M. SMITH.	Relations of England and Ireland, Dr. DUNNING. 3–4
3.30 4.30	History of Political Theories, Dr. DUNNING.	Constitutional History of England, Prof. R. M. SMITH.	History of Political Theories, Dr. DUNNING.	Constitutional History of England, Prof. R. M. SMITH.	Political History of New York, Mr. WHITRIDGE. 4–5

*Subject to future changes.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST SESSION.

HOURS.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
1.30–2.15	History of European Law, Prof. MUNROE SMITH,	General Administrative Law, Prof. GOODNOW.	General Administrative Law, Prof. GOODNOW.	History of European Law, Prof. MUNROE SMITH.	
2.15–3.00	History of European Law, Prof. MUNROE SMITH.	Comparative Constitutional Law, Prof. BURGESS.	Comparative Constitutional Law, Prof. BURGESS.	Comparative Constitutional Law, Prof. BURGESS.	General Administrative Law, Prof. GOODNOW. 2–3
3.30–4.30	Financial History of the United States, Prof. SELIGMAN.	History of Economic Theories, Prof. SELIGMAN.	Financial History of the United States, Prof. SELIGMAN.	History of Economic Theories, Prof. SELIGMAN.	Social Science, Prof. R. M. SMITH. 3–4.30

SECOND SESSION.

1.30–2.30	History of European Law, Prof. MUNROE SMITH.	General Administrative Law, Prof. GOODNOW.	General Administrative Law, Prof. GOODNOW.	History of European Law, Prof. MUNROE SMITH.	
2.30–3.30	History of European Law, Prof. MUNROE SMITH.	Comparative Constitutional Law, Prof. BURGESS.	Comparative Constitutional Law, Prof. BURGESS.	Comparative Constitutional Law, Prof. BURGESS.	General Administrative Law, Prof. GOODNOW. 2–3
3.30–4.30	Financial History of the United States, Prof. SELIGMAN.	History of Economic Theories, Prof. SELIGMAN.	Financial History of the United States, Prof. SELIGMAN.	History of Economic Theories, Prof. SELIGMAN.	Social Science, Prof. R. M. SMITH. 3–4.30

HOURS.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
1.30–2.30	Prize Lectures, Subject not yet known.	Comparative Jurisprudence, Prof. MUNROE SMITH.	International Private Law, Prof. MUNROE SMITH.	Local Government, Prof. GOODNOW.	History of Diplomacy, Prof. BURGESS. 2–3
2.30–3.30	History of Diplomacy, Prof. BURGESS.	Comparative Jurisprudence, Prof. MUNROE SMITH.	Prize Lectures, Subject not yet known.	Local Government, Prof. GOODNOW.	Social Science, Prof. R. M. SMITH. 3–4.30
3.30–4.30	Financial History of the United States. Prof. SELIGMAN.	History of Economic Theories, Prof. SELIGMAN.	Financial History of the United States, Prof. SELIGMAN.	History of Economic Theories, Prof. SELIGMAN.	
4.30–5.30	Ethnology, Prof. R. M. SMITH.	Railroad Problems, 1890–92, Prof. SELIGMAN.	Railroad Problems, 1891–92, Prof. SELIGMAN.	Railroad Problems, 1891–92, Prof. SELIGMAN.	

SECOND SESSION.

1.30–2.30	New York Politics, Dr. BERNHEIM.	Comparative Jurisprudence, Prof. MUNROE SMITH.	International Private Law, Prof. MUNROE SMITH.	Municipal Government, Prof. GOODNOW.	Public International Law, Prof. BURGESS. 2–3
2.30–3.30	Public International Law, Prof. BURGESS.	Comparative Jurisprudence, Prof. MUNROE SMITH.	New York Politics, Dr. BERNHEIM.	Municipal Government, Prof. GOODNOW.	Social Science, Prof. R. M. SMITH. 3–4.30
3.30–4.30	Financial History of the United States, Prof. SELIGMAN.	History of Economic Theories, Prof. SELIGMAN.	Financial History of the United States, Prof. SELIGMAN.	History of Economic Theories, Prof. SELIGMAN.	
4.30–5.30	Ethnology, Prof. R. M. SMITH.	Railroad Problems, 1891–92, Prof. SELIGMAN.	Railroad Problems, 1891–92, Prof. SELIGMAN.	Railroad Problems, 1891–92, Prof. SELIGMAN.	Diplomatic History of the United States, Dr. BANCROFT.

CALENDAR.

1890— .—Examinations for admission begin, Monday.
Oct. .—Matriculation, Saturday.
Oct. 6.—Lectures begin, Monday.
Nov. 4.—Election day, holiday.
Nov. .—Thanksgiving day, holiday.
Dec. 22.—Christmas recess begins, Monday.
1891—Jan. 3.—Christmas recess ends, Saturday.
Feb. 4.—First session ends, Wednesday.
Feb. 5.—Second session begins, Thursday.
Feb. 11.—Ash-Wednesday, holiday.
Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday, holiday.
Mar. 27.—Good-Friday, holiday.
May 18.—Examinations begin, Monday.
June 10.—Commencement, Wednesday.

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Columbia College in the City of New York

PART V

SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

THE UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION

1893–94

3–15–'93–10,000

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TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE

NAMES	RESIDENCES
Hamilton Fish, LL.D., *Chairman of the Board*,	251 East 17th St
William C. Schermerhorn	49 West 23d Street
Morgan Dix, S.T.D., D.C.L.	27 West 25th Street
Samuel Blatchford, LL.D.	Washington, D. C.
Stephen P. Nash, LL.D.	11 West 19th Street
Joseph W. Harper	562 Fifth Avenue
Charles A. Silliman	25 Whitehall Street
Frederick A. Schermerhorn	61 University Place
Gerard Beekman	5 East 34th Street
Abram N. Littlejohn, D.D., LL.D. (Cantab.).	Garden City, L. I.
Edward Mitchell	31 East 50th Street
W. Bayard Cutting	18 West 57th Street
Talbot W. Chambers, S.T.D.	70 West 36th Street
Seth Low, LL.D.	30 East 64th Street
George L. Rives	14 West 38th Street
Lenox Smith	120 Broadway
John Crosby Brown	36 East 37th Street
Henry C. Potter, D.D., LL.D. (Cantab.)	160 West 59th Street
William H. Draper, M.D.	19 East 47th Street
Marvin R. Vincent, S.T.D.	136 East 37th Street
John B. Pine, *Clerk of the Board*	67 Wall Street
Cornelius Vanderbilt	1 West 57th Street
George G. Wheelock, M.D.	75 Park Avenue
Frederic R. Coudert, LL.D.	68 William Street

John McLean Nash, *Treasurer* ..... 67 Wall Street

UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

SETH LOW, LL.D., *President*

JOHN W. BURGESS, Ph.D., LL.D.....323 West 57th St.
Professor of History, Political Science, and Constitutional Law
Dean of the Faculty

RICHMOND MAYO-SMITH, Ph.D. 144 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn
Professor of Political Economy and Social Science

MUNROE SMITH, A.M., J.U.D....115th St., near Riverside Drive
Professor of Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence

FRANK J. GOODNOW, A.M., LL.B.....25 West 74th St.
Professor of Administrative Law

EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, LL.B. Ph.D.....40 West 71st St.
Professor of Political Economy and Finance
Secretary of the Faculty

HERBERT L. OSGOOD, Ph.D.....194 Joralemon St., Brooklyn
Adjunct Professor of History

WILLIAM A. DUNNING, Ph.D.....70 Hanson Place, Brooklyn
Adjunct Professor of History and Political Philosophy

JOHN BASSETT MOORE, A.B.....Columbia College
Professor of Diplomacy and International Law

OTHER OFFICERS

FREDERICK W. WHITRIDGE, A.M., LL.B.....59 Wall St.
Lecturer on the Political History of the State of New York

FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS, A.M.....Columbia College
Lecturer on Sociology

CHARLES B. SPAHR, Ph.D.....295 East 10th St.
Prize Lecturer, 1890–93, on Taxation

A. C. BERNHEIM, LL.B., Ph.D.....12 East 65th St.
Prize Lecturer, 1891–1894, on New York State and City Politics

FREDERIC BANCROFT, Ph.D., Metropolitan Club, Washington, D.C.
Prize Lecturer, 1892–95, on American History

ADOLPHE COHN, LL.B., A.M.....10 East 130 St.
Professor of Romance Languages. Lecturer on French History

STEPHEN F. WESTON, A.M.....36 Lee Ave., Brooklyn
Assistant in Economics

ROBERT SENFTNER.....Columbia College
Registrar

GENERAL STATEMENT

Purposes of the School

The School of Political Science was opened on Monday, the fourth day of October, 1880.

The faculty aims to give a complete general view of all the subjects of public polity, both internal and external, from the threefold point of view of history, law, and philosophy. The prime aim is therefore the development of all the branches of the political sciences. The secondary and practical objects are:

a To fit young men for all the political branches of the public service.

b To give an adequate economic and legal training to those who intend to make journalism their profession.

c To supplement, by courses in public law and comparative jurisprudence, the instruction in private municipal law offered by the Faculty of Law.

d To educate teachers of political science.

To these ends courses of study are offered of sufficient duration to enable the student not only to attend the lectures and recitations with the professors, but also to consult the most approved treatises upon the political sciences and to study the sources of the same.

Young men who wish to obtain positions in the United States Civil Service—especially in those positions in the Department of State for which special examinations are held—will find it advantageous to follow many of the courses under the Faculty of Political Science. Some of the subjects upon which applicants for these positions are examined are treated very fully in the curriculum of the school. Thus, extended courses of lectures are given on political geography and history, diplomatic history and international law, government, and administration.

Full opportunity is given in the School of Arts for the study

of the principal modern languages, and all the courses in that school are open to the students of the School of Political Science.

Admission

Any person may attend any or all of the courses under the Faculty of Political Science by matriculating in the president's office and by registering with the Faculty of Political Science.

Students proposing to study under this faculty are desired to present themselves for registration on the Wednesday next before the first Monday in October.

Candidates for a Degree

Candidates for a degree who desire to take all or a part of their studies under the direction of this faculty, must have successfully pursued a course of undergraduate study in the School of Arts of Columbia College, or in some other college maintaining an equivalent course of study, to the close of the junior year. Every such case of equivalence shall be considered on its own merits.

Candidates for the degree of bachelor of arts must satisfactorily complete a selection of courses of study amounting to fifteen hours per week. Such selection may be made from designated courses offered by the University Faculties of Political Science, Law, Philosophy, Pure Science, Mines, or Medicine. University and professional studies are thus accepted for the bachelor's degree. Law students, for example, may thus take their bachelor's degree and so shorten by one year the time which otherwise would be necessary for the attainment of degrees in both arts and law. For the higher degrees, see *post*, pp. 23–29.

Matriculation and Tuition Fees

Matriculation fee—A fee of five dollars is required for matriculation at the beginning of each academic year.

Tuition fee—The annual tuition fee of each student taking the full course is one hundred and fifty dollars, payable in two equal instalments of seventy-five dollars each, the first at matriculation, and the second on the first Monday of February of each year. For single courses of lectures the fee regulates itself

according to the number of lectures per week ; during the first year the annual fee for a one-hour course being ten dollars ; for a two-hour course, twenty dollars ; for a three-hour course, thirty dollars ; for a four-hour course, forty dollars ; and during the second and third years, the annual fee for a two-hour course, thirty ; for a three-hour course, forty-five ; for a five-hour course, seventy-five ; for a six-hour course, ninety dollars. In every case the fee covers the specified number of hours throughout the year —no student being received for a less period than one year. Such fees, when not more than one hundred dollars, are payable in advance ; otherwise, in half-yearly instalments at the same time as regular fees.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

Lectures for Year 1893-4

Group 1—History and Political Philosophy

Subject A—European History

The student is supposed to be familiar with the outlines of European history, ancient and modern. Students who are not thus prepared are recommended to take the undergraduate courses in mediæval and modern history. The courses of historical lectures are as follows :

1 *General political and constitutional history of Europe*, comprehending in detail : a view of the political civilization of imperial Rome ; the history of the development of the government of the Christian church into the form of papal monarchy ; the overthrow of the Roman imperial system and the establishment of German kingdoms throughout middle, western, and southern Europe ; the character and constitution of these kingdoms ; the conversion of the Germans to the Christian church, and the relations which the Christian church assumed towards the Germanic states ; consolidation of the German kingdoms into the European empire of Charlemagne ; character and constitution of the Carolingian state ; its disruption through the development of the feudal system and the independent hierarchic church, and division

into the kingdoms of Germany, France, and Italy ; character and history of the feudal system as a state form ; re-establishment of the imperial authority by the re-connection of Germany with Italy ; conflict of the middle ages between church and state ; the political disorganization and papal despotism resulting from the same ; the development of the absolute monarchy and the reformation ; the limitation of absolute kingly power and the development of constitutionalism ; and lastly, the realization of the constitutional idea of the nineteenth century.—Four hours a week, first session : Prof. Osgood.

2 *The political and constitutional history of England*—The object of this course of lectures is to trace the growth of the English constitution from the earliest to the present times, dwelling upon foreign relations during periods when they had an important influence. Particular attention is paid to the administrative system developed by the Norman monarchs, and to the struggle of the thirteenth century, which culminated in the legislative work of Edward I. The political results of the reformation are described. Under the Stuarts, the conflict between the crown and parliament, which had been interrupted at the close of the fourteenth century, was resumed, owing chiefly to the rise of Puritanism. The House of Commons now leads the opposition. The history of the struggle between the two is detailed till the most important questions in dispute were settled by the events of 1688–89. The development of parliamentary government under the aristocratic *régime* is then outlined. About the beginning of this century, and largely in consequence of the industrial revolution, the democratizing of the constitution began. The account given of the development of this tendency closes with the Reform Bill of 1884. The work of the first session will close at 1640. The history subsequent to that date will be treated during the second session.—Two hours a week : Prof. Osgood.

3 *The relations of England and Ireland*—In a general way, the Irish question has been the question of imposing upon the last and most persistent remnant of the old Celtic race the Teutonic ideas and institutions that have been developed in England. Three phases of the process are clearly distinguishable in history—the political, the religious, and the economic. It is designed in the lectures to follow out in some detail the modifi-

cations in the relations of the two islands affected by the varying prominence of these different phases. The long struggle for English political supremacy over all Ireland, from the twelfth to the seventeenth century, the religious wars, and the ruthless suppression of the Catholic population during the two succeeding centuries, and the origin and development of the land question out of the circumstances of both these periods, are described with special reference to their influence on the modern state of Irish affairs. Incidentally to these leading topics, the questions of governmental organization that have been prominent from time to time since the conquest are discussed, and the history of the Irish parliament is followed out in such a way as to illustrate the nature and importance of the agitation for home rule.—One hour a week, first session : Prof. Dunning.

4 *History of France since* 1830—The object of the course is to trace the development of free government in France since the fall of the elder branch of the Bourbon dynasty to our own day. First the Revolution of 1830 will be described together with the distribution of parties at the time of the establishment of the July government. The conditions of this government will be followed through its history till its fall under the attacks of a growing and aggressive democracy and the establishment of universal suffrage in 1848. This will be followed by the history of the Second Republic, with its socialistic insurrections, the revival of Napoleonic worship, the struggle of the old parties for the re-establishment of their authority, and the final victory of the Imperial idea in the *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851. The history of the Second Empire is the history of the perversion of universal suffrage. Autocratic government fails to commend itself to the people ; concession after concession has to be made to a more liberal spirit, but in appearance more than in reality. The failure of the imperial system is at last shown in the disasters of the Franco-German war. The growth of the republican constitution under the presidencies of Thiers and Macmahon will then be traced, and finally the struggle of the republican party after its victory to destroy through new educational and eleemosynary laws the political power of the Catholic Church. The narrative will be brought down to the adoption by Pope Leo XIII. of a policy of reconciliation with the French Republic.—One hour a week : Prof. Cohn.

5 *History of European law*—See *post* p. 14.—Two hours a week : Prof. Munroe Smith.

6 *History of Diplomacy*—See *post* p. 12.—Two hours a week, first session : Prof. Moore.

7 *Historical and political geography*—The purpose of this course is to give a description of the physical geography of Europe, to point out the various sections into which it is naturally divided, to trace the territorial growth of modern European states, and to describe the geographical and ethnic conditions of the present states of the European continent. (1894–95.)—One hour a week : Prof. Goodnow.

Subject B—American History

1 *Political and constitutional history of the United States*—This course of lectures covers the history of the colonies and of the revolutionary war ; the formation and dissolution of the confederate constitution of 1787, and its application down to the civil war ; the changes wrought in the constitution by the civil war, and the resulting transformation of the public law of the United States.—Four hours a week, second session : Prof. Burgess.

2 *Political history of the colonies and of the American revolution*—This course begins with the history of the settlement of the colonies on the North American continent. Their legal and political relations with the mother countries, viz., England, France, the Netherlands, and Sweden, will be discussed. The growth of political institutions and ideas within the colonies will be traced. Special attention will also be paid to the development of the English system of imperial administration and to the conflicts which arose between the royal officials and the local authorities. The passage of the Navigation Acts, the efforts of the home government to enforce them, and its attempts to consolidate the government of the colonies will be viewed as far as possible in connection with the great struggle which England was carrying on first with the Dutch and then with the French for commercial supremacy. But progress toward independence and toward the establishment of a democratic type of society in America was not hindered by these measures. Therefore when, after the triumphs of the Seven Years' War, the British government adopted a truly imperial policy, it met with resistance. The

history of that struggle will be traced till it resulted in war. Then the foreign relations of both the contending parties, as well as the resulting domestic changes in the United States, will be described, till the conflict ended with the acknowledgment of American independence, 1783.—Four hours a week, second session : Prof. Osgood.

3 *The United States during civil war and reconstruction*—The object of this course is to describe the constitutional principles which came into play during the period from 1860 to 1877. Among the topics discussed in more or less detail are : The principles of the appeal to arms ; the nature and scope of the "war power" ; the status of the negro as affected by the war ; the various theories of reconstruction ; the adoption of the last three amendments to the constitution ; the actual process of reconstruction ; the so-called "force legislation" ; and the circumstances attending the final cessation of national interference in the Southern States.—Two hours a week, second session : Prof. Dunning.

4 *History of American Diplomacy*—See *post* p. 12. Two hours a week, second session : Prof. Moore.

5 *Political history of the State of New York*—The purpose of this course is to give a knowledge of the constitutional development and political history of the State of New York, beginning with the foundation of the colony by the Dutch and extending to the present time. It gives a brief account of the condition of the colony of New York, and the constitution of its government ; then of the constitution made in 1777, and of each of the constitutions of 1821 and 1846, the amendments of 1875, together with the conventions in which each of these constitutions was made ; also the history of political parties in the State of New York, showing their particular relation to these constitutions, and showing finally the methods of procedure of those parties, and the influence exercised by them upon the legislation and procedure, or "practical politics," of other States and of the great national political parties.—Two hours a week, second session : Mr. Whitridge.

6 *Charter and political history of New York City*—This course treats of the relations of the city to the state, showing the growth of municipal independence. The early charters conferred but few rights on the city, the selection of the most important

city officials being made at Albany. Tammany Hall has been the most important and powerful party organization. A brief history of the Tammany organization, its rulers, and its method of nominating public officers, will be given. The "Tweed Ring" and the efforts of purifying city politics since its downfall will be described, including the reform charter of 1873, the amendments of 1884, the report of the Tilden Committee in 1875, and of the Roosevelt and Gibbs investigating committees.—Two hours a week, first session : Dr. Bernheim.

Subject C—Political Philosophy

1 *General history of political theories*—Every people known to history has possessed some form, however vague and primitive, of political government. Every people which has attained a degree of enlightenment above the very lowest has been permeated by some ideas, more or less systematic, as to the origin, nature, and limitations of governmental authority. It is the purpose of this course to trace historically the development of these ideas, from the primitive notions of primitive people to the complex and elaborate philosophical theories that have characterized the ages of highest intellectual refinement.

Book I., after a short survey of the theocratic system of the Brahmans, treats mainly of the political philosophy of Greece and Rome, with especial attention to the profound speculations of Plato and Aristotle.

Book II. discusses the political doctrines of early Christianity and the Christian church, with the controversy of Papacy and Empire, and the elaborate systems of St. Thomas Aquinas and his adversaries.

Book III. treats of that age of renaissance and reformation in which Machiavelli and Bodin, Suarez and Bellarmino, Luther and Calvin worked out their various solutions of the great problem, how to reconcile the conflicting doctrines of theology, ethics, and politics.

Book IV. covers the period during which the theories were worked out which found realization in the English and French revolutions. Here are examined the doctrine of natural law, as developed by Grotius and Puffendorf, the doctrine of divine right of kings with its corollary of passive obedience,

as in Filmer and Bossuet, the theory of the constitutionalists, Locke and Montesquieu, and the idea of social contract, made most famous by Rousseau.

Book V. traces the various currents of thought since Rousseau : the idealism of Kant, Fichte, and Hegel, the reactionary philosophy which sought to overcome the tendencies of the revolution, the historical school of Burke and Savigny and the English individualists like Bentham, Mill, and Spencer. —Three hours a week : Prof. Dunning.

2 *American Political Philosophy*—As the first nation to realize in practice many of the principles that characterize the modern state, the United States offers special opportunities for research to the student of political philosophy. In this course a twofold line of discussion is followed : First, by a study of the various documents of the revolutionary era, the Declaration of Independence, the constitutions, national and commonwealth, and other state papers, the dominant ideas of the people are derived from their official records. Second, the writings of the leading statesmen, like Hamilton, Jefferson, Calhoun, and Webster, as well as the more systematic and philosophical works of Lieber, Mulford, Brownson, Jameson, and others, are analyzed and subjected to critical comment.—One hour a week : Prof. Dunning.

Group II—Public Law and Comparative Jurisprudence

Subject A—Constitutional Law

1 *Comparative constitutional law of the principal European states and of the United States;* comprehending a comparison of the provisions of the constitutions of England, United States, France, and Germany, the interpretation of the same by the legislative enactments and judicial decisions of the states, and the generalization from them of the fundamental principles of public law, common to them all.—Three hours a week, December to March : Prof. Burgess.

2 *Comparative constitutional law of the several commonwealths of the American Union*—In this course of lectures comparison is made in the same manner of the constitutions of the forty-four commonwealths of the Union.—One hour a week, second session : Dr. Bernheim.

Subject B—International Law

1 *International law*—This course treats of the general principles of international law, as it has been developed by positive agreement, in the form of treaties and conventions, and by common usage, as shown in legislation, in the decisions of international tribunals and of municipal courts, and in the conduct of nations. The rules thus discovered are discussed in the light of the principles of reason and justice as scientifically presented by writers on international law, and an effort is made to trace the systematic establishment of the rules which govern intercourse among nations at the present day.—Two hours a week: Prof. Moore.

2 *History of diplomacy*—The object of this course is to exhibit the evolution of the relations between independent states and the manner in which those relations are conducted. The history of the diplomatic system of Europe is traced from its beginnings to the present time, and an exposition is given of the religious, dynastic, territorial, and commercial struggles of which that system is the result. The first part of the course relates to the development of the European concert prior to the Peace of Westphalia. This is followed by an examination of the most important of the general European treaties, beginning with those concluded at the Congress of Westphalia in 1648, and ending with the Treaty of Berlin of 1878.—Two hours a week, first session: Prof. Moore.

3 *History of American diplomacy*—In the study of American diplomacy special attention will be given to the history and method of the diplomacy of the United States. The course will compehend (1) the diplomacy of the Revolution; (2) the period from the Treaty of Peace of 1783 to the termination of the war of 1812; (3) from the termination of that war to the civil war; (4) from the outbreak of the latter war to the present time.—Two hours a week, second session: Prof. Moore.

Subject C—Criminal Law

1 *Criminal law, including the conflict of penal laws and extradition*—This course embraces (1) the general principles of criminal law, defining the relation of the individual to the state, as regards the maintenance of public order; (2) the conflict of penal laws, and the punishment of extra-territorial crime; (3) extradition, including (*a*) the delivery up of fugitives from justice as

between nations, and (*b*) the delivery of such fugitives as between the states of the American Union, or Interstate Rendition.—Two hours a week : Prof. Moore.

Subject D—Administrative Law

1 *Comparative administrative law of the United States and the principal European states*—The purpose of this course is to present the general principles of the administrative law of the United States, both national and commonwealth, and to compare them with the law of England, France, and Germany. The following list of topics will give a general idea of the particular subjects discussed : The principle of the separation or distribution of powers ; the executive power ; administrative councils ; heads of departments, their tenure of office, their powers and duties ; local (including municipal) government ; officers, their appointment or election, their duties, their rights, removal from office ; the administration in action ; the control over the administration possessed by the higher administrative officers, the courts, and the legislature. Special attention will here be paid to the writs of *mandamus*, *quo warranto*, *certiorari*, *habeas corpus*, and prohibition, and their statutory substitutes, by means of which the courts exercise their control over the administration. The new courts will also be examined, which have been established in France and Germany during this century, and to which the name of administrative courts has been given.—Two hours a week : Prof. Goodnow.

2 *The law of municipal corporations*—This course treats of the development of the American municipal corporation and the differences between it and the modern English municipal corporation ; the creation of municipal corporations ; the control over American municipal corporations possessed by the commonwealth legislature, and its constitutional limitations both national and commonwealth ; the dissolution of municipal corporations, and its effect ; the organization of municipal corporations together with a detailed discussion of their powers and liabilities both as governmental agencies and as corporate bodies, subjects of private law.—Two hours a week, first session : Prof. Goodnow.

3 *The law of taxation*—The subjects treated in this course are : The nature of taxes and the taxing power ; the limitations

placed by the constitutions, both national and commonwealth, upon the taxing power ; the construction of tax proceedings ; the rules of law relative to the particular taxes, both national and commonwealth, levied in the United States ; the methods of assessment and collection ; the remedies open to the individual against arbitrary, unjust, and illegal taxation ; and the law of assessments for local improvements of property specially benefited.—Two hours a week, second session : Prof. Goodnow.

SUBJECT E—ROMAN LAW AND COMPARATIVE JURISPRUDENCE

1 *Institutes of Roman law*—This course sets forth the leading principles of the classical and Justinian law.—Two hours a week (1894–95) : Prof. Munroe Smith.

2 *History of European law*—Book I. *Primitive law.* The following topics are discussed from the comparative standpoint : evolution of the primitive state ; the sanction of law, the redress of wrongs in primitive society, and the evolution of criminal and civil jurisdiction and procedure ; early family and property law. —Book II. *Roman law :* Chapter I. *The national system.* (Royal and republican period.) The struggle between the orders and the development of a common law (XII. Tables). The leading principles and juristic technique of the national system (*jus civile*). Chapter II. *The development of the universal system.* (*Jus gentium. The later republican period.*) The conquest of the entire civilized world, and the social, economic, and legal changes produced by the conquest. Reform of criminal law and procedure. The development of a universal commercial law by means of the prætorian edicts. The prætorian formulæ of action. Chapter III. *The imperial period.* The organization and development of the empire. Criminal and civil procedure *extra ordinem.* The classical jurisprudence. Codification of the law by Justinian.—Book III. *Mediæval law.* Chapter I. *Roman law.* Survival of the Roman law (1) in the Byzantine empire ; (2) in the new German kingdoms, as personal law of the conquered Romans ; (3) in the Christian church. Establishment and extent of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction ; the development and the codification of the canon law ; influence exercised by this law upon the subsequent development of Europe. Chapter II. *German law.* Character of early German law ; the reforms of Charles the Great ; maintenance of

Carolingian institutions in Normandy, and further development of these institutions in Norman England ; general disappearance of the Carolingian institutions on the continent, and arrest of the legal development. Chapter III. *Renascence and reception of the Justinian law.* Revival of the study of the Justinian or civil law in Italy ; influx of foreign students. The theory of *imperium continuum.* Reception of the Justinian law in the German empire ; partial reception in France and Spain ; failure of the Roman law to gain footing in England. Influence of the Roman law in other countries : the " scientific " as distinguished from the " practical " reception. Book IV. *Modern law.* The reaction against the Roman law (1) among the people ; (2) among the jurists ; (3) in modern legislation. The great national codes of the 18th and 19th centuries. Relation of these codes to the Roman and German law.—Two hours a week : Prof. Munroe Smith.

3 *Systematic jurisprudence*—This course of lectures presents succinctly the leading principles of modern private law. The order of treatment is as follows : Book I. Law in general, conception, establishment and extinction, interpretation and application. Book II. Private legal relations in general ; nature of private rights ; holders of rights (physical and juristic persons) ; establishment, modification, and extinction of rights (legal acts, illegal acts, or torts, operation of time) ; enforcement of rights. Book III. Legal relations concerning things. Book IV. Legal relations arising from executory contracts. Book V. Family relations and guardianship. Book VI. Relations *mortis causa* (inheritance).—Two hours a week : Prof. Munroe Smith.

4 *Conflict of private law*—In this course the theories of the foreign authorities and the practice of the foreign courts in the so-called conflicts of private law are compared with the solution given to these questions by our own courts.—One hour a week : Prof. Munroe Smith.

Group III—Political Economy and Social Science

Subject A—Political Economy and Finance

It is presumed that students possess a knowledge of the general principles of political economy as laid down in the ordinary manuals by Walker or Mill, before entering the school. Students

who are not thus prepared are recommended to take the undergraduate course on the elements of political economy.

The courses of lectures are as follows :

1 *Historical and practical political economy*—This course is intended to give the student a knowledge of the economic development of the world, in order that he may understand present economic institutions and solve present economic problems. The principal topics are : Introduction, concerning the study of political economy and its relation to political science ; general sketch of the economic development of the world ; the institutions of private property, bequest, and inheritance, and the principle of personal liberty as affecting the economic condition of the world ; the problems of production, such as land tenure, population, capital, different forms of productive enterprise, statistics of production, particularly the natural resources of the United States ; problems of exchange, such as free trade and protection, railroads, money, bimetallism, paper-money, banking, commercial crises, etc. ; problems of distribution, such as wages, trades-unions, co-operation, poor relief, factory laws, profit and interest, rent, progress and poverty ; and finally a consideration of the function of the state in economic affairs.—Three hours a week : Prof. Mayo-Smith.

2 *History of political economy*—In this course the various systems of political economy are discussed in their historical development. The chief exponents of the different schools are taken up in their order, but especial attention is directed to the wider aspects of the connection between the theories and the organization of industrial society. The chief writers discussed are :

I *Antiquity :* Orient, Greece, and Rome.
II *Middle ages :* Aquinas, Glossators, writers on money, the usury question, etc.
III *Mercantilists :* Stafford, Mun, Petty, North, Locke ; Bodin, Vauban, Forbonnais ; Serra, Galiani, Justi, etc.
IV *Physiocrats :* Quesnay, Gournay, Turgot, etc.
V *Adam Smith and precursors :* Tucker, Hume, Cantillon, Stewart.
VI *English school :* Malthus, Ricardo, Senior, McCulloch, Chalmers, Jones, Mill, etc.

VII *The continent:* Say, Sismondi, Hermann, List, Cournot, Bastiat, etc.

VIII *German school:* Roscher, Knies, Hildebrand.

IX *Recent development:* Rogers, Jevons, Cairnes, Bagehot, Leslie, Toynbee, Marshall ; Wagner, Schmoller, Held, Brentano, Cohn ; Menger, Sax, Böhm-Bawerk ; Leroy-Beaulieu, De Laveleye, Gide ; Cossa, Nazzani, Loria, Ricca-Salerno, Pantaleoni ; Carey, George, Walker, Clark, Patten, Adams, etc.

(1894-95)—Two hours a week : Prof. Seligman.

3 *Railroad problems ; economical, social, and legal*—These lectures treat of railroads in the fourfold aspect of their relation to the investors, the employees, the public, and the state respectively. A history of railways and railway policy in America and Europe forms the preliminary part of the course. All the problems of railway management, in so far as they are of economic importance, come up for discussion. Among the subjects treated are : financial methods, railway construction, speculation profits, failures, accounts and reports, expenses, tariffs, principles of rates, classification and discrimination, competition and pooling, accidents, employers' liability, etc. Especial attention is paid to the methods of regulation and legislation in the United States as compared with European methods, and the course closes with a general discussion of state *versus* private management.—Two hours a week, first session : Prof. Seligman.

4 *Science of finance*—This course is historical as well as comparative and critical. It treats of the expenditure of the state, and the methods of meeting the same among different civilized nations. It describes the different kinds of state revenues, especially taxes, and discusses the principles of taxation. It is therefore in great part a course on the theories and methods of taxation in all civilized countries. It considers also public debt, methods of borrowing, money, redemption, refunding, repudiation, etc. Finally it describes the financial organization of the state, by which the revenue is collected and expended and discusses the budget. Students are furnished with the current public documents of the United States treasury, and the chief financial reports of the leading commonwealths, and are expected to understand

all the facts in regard to public debt, currency and revenue therein contained.—Two hours a week : Prof. Seligman.

5 *Financial history of the United States*—This course endeavors to present a complete survey of American legislation on currency, finance, and taxation, as well as its connection with the state of industry and commerce. Attention is called in especial to the financial history of the colonies (colonial currency and taxation) ; to the financial methods of the revolution and the confederation ; to the financial policy of the Federalists and the Republicans up to the war of 1812, including the refunding and payment of the debt, the internal revenue, and the banking and currency problems ; to the financial history of the war with England ; to the changes in the methods of taxation, and the crises of 1819, 1825, 1837 ; to the distribution of the surplus and the United States bank ; to the currency problems up to the civil war ; to the financial management of the war ; to the methods of resumption, payment of the debt, national banks, currency questions, and problems of taxation ; and finally to the recent development in national, state, and municipal finance and taxation.—Two hours a week, second session : Prof. Seligman.

6 *Industrial and tariff history of the United States*—The arguments of extreme free-traders, as of extreme protectionists, are often so one-sided that an impartial judgment can be formed only through a knowledge of the actual effects of the tariffs. It is the object of this course to give a detailed history of each customs tariff of the United States from the very beginning ; to describe the arguments of its advocates and of its opponents in each case ; to trace as far as possible the position of each of the leading industries before and after the passage of the chief tariff acts, and thus to determine how far the legislation of the United States has developed or hampered the progress of industry and the prosperity of the whole country. Attention is called in especial to the industrial history of the colonies ; to the genesis of the protective idea and to Hamilton's report ; to the tariffs from 1789 to 1808 ; to the restriction and the war with England ; to the tariffs of 1816, 1824, and the "tariff of abominations" of 1828 ; to the infant-industry argument ; to the compromise and its effect on manufactures ; to the area of moderate free trade ; to the tariff

of 1857 ; to the war tariffs ; to their continuance, and to the pauper-labor argument ; to the McKinley act, and the changes up to the present time (1894–5).—Two hours a week, second session : Prof. Seligman.

Subject B—Sociology and Statistics

1 *Statistical science : methods and results*—This course is intended to furnish a basis for social science by supplementing the historical, legal, and economic knowledge already gained by such a knowledge of social phenomena as can be gained only by statistical observation. Under the head of statistics of population are considered : race and ethnological distinctions, nationality, density, city and country, sex, age, occupation religion, education, births, deaths, marriages, mortality tables, emigration, etc. Under economic statistics : land, production of food, raw material, labor, wages, capital, means of transportation, shipping, prices, etc. Under the head of moral statistics are considered : statistics of suicide, vice, crime of all kinds, causes of crime, condition of criminals, repression of crime, penalties and effect of penalties, etc. Finally is considered the method of statistical observations, the value of the results obtained, the doctrine of free will, and the possibility of discovering social laws (1894–95). —Two hours a week : Prof. Mayo-Smith.

2 *Communistic and socialistic theories*—The present organization of society is attacked by socialistic writers, who demand many changes, especially in the institution of private property and the system of free competition. It is the object of this course to describe what these attacks are, what changes are proposed, and how far these changes seem desirable or possible. At the same time an account is given of actual socialistic movements, such as the international, social democracy, etc. Advantage is taken of these discussions to make the course really one on social science, by describing modern social institutions, such as private property, in their historical origin and development, and their present justification.—Two hours a week : Prof. Mayo-Smith.

3 *Sociology*—This course includes a systematic study of general sociology. The attempts that have been made since Comte to construct a science of society are explained in a review of the literature, which is brought down to the present time. A society is described in ethnographic terms, as a subdivision of the population of the earth, which has a territorial or ethnical ground of unity and develops its own distinctive culture and organization. The causes and laws of its natural evolution, so far as they are yet apparent, are presented. The first half of the work in systematic sociology is anthropological and ethnological, particular attention being given to those forms of the clan, the family, and kinship that are related to the origins of law and political institutions. The second half is demographic, dealing largely with the causes and consequences of the rapid growth of modern populations and their concentration in cities. — Two hours a week, first session : Prof. Giddings.

4 *Crime and penology*—This course comprises a special study of the sociological problems of crime and penology. It includes an examination of the theories of the modern anthropological school and its critics, and of such systems as the Elmira reformatory.—Two hours a week, second session : Prof. Giddings.

Seminaria

Outside of the regular instruction in the various subjects by lecture, it is the intention to furnish the students of the school an opportunity for special investigation of historical, legal, economic, and social questions under the direction of the professor. This is done by means of original papers prepared by the students. The papers are read before the professor and the students, and are then criticised and discussed. There will be at least one seminarium in each subject. The number of meetings and the topics to be discussed are determined each year. Attendance at a seminarium in the major subject is necessary on the part of candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy. A seminarium taken by a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts will count for one hour toward the fifteen hours necessary for a degree.

ORDER OF STUDIES

It is recommended by the faculty that students, who intend to devote their whole time to the courses of study offered by this faculty, take them in the following order :

FIRST YEAR

	Hours per week
Constitutional History of Europe, United States, and England	6
Political Economy	3
Science of Finance	2
History of Political Theories	3
Financial History of the United States (2d session)	2
Tariff History of the United States (2d session)	2
Historical and Political Geography	1
Political history of New York (1st session)	2
Relations of England and Ireland (1st session)	1
History of France	1

SECOND YEAR

Comparative Constitutional Law of the principal European states and of the United States, Dec. 1st to end of year	3
Institutes of Roman Law	2
History of European Law	2
Comparative Administrative Law of the United States, and of the principal European states	2
History of Political Economy	2
Social Science : Communistic and Socialistic theories	2
Colonial History of the United States	2
History of Diplomacy (1st session)	2
History of American Diplomacy (2d session)	2
American Political Theories	1

THIRD YEAR

	Hours per week
Comparative Jurisprudence	2
International Law	2
Conflict of Private Law	1
Law of Taxation (2d session)	2
Law of Municipal Corporations (1st session)	2
Statistics, Methods, and Results	2
Railroad Problems	2
History of United States, 1860–1877	1
Criminal Law	2
Sociology (1st session)	2
Penology (2d session)	2

ADMISSION TO OTHER COURSES

Admission to Courses in the School of Arts

Any student in the School of Political Science may attend any or all of the courses of the School of Arts with the permission of the instructors concerned, without the payment of any further fee. Undergraduate studies of particular value to students in this school are as follows:

	Hours per week
Outline of Mediæval History (1st session)	2
Outline of Modern History (2d session)	2
Outline of European History since 1815 (1st session)	2
Elements of Political Economy (2d session)	2

Admission to University Courses

The Trustees have provided that courses of instruction shall be given to graduates of this and other colleges in a large variety of subjects. Students under the Faculty of Political Science, who are candidates for a degree, may study without additional fee under any other of the University Faculties, viz.: Law, Philosophy, Pure Science, Medicine, and Mines.

Among the cognate courses given by the Faculty of Philosophy are:

History of philosophy, two hours a week; ethics, two hours a

week; readings in Gaius and Ulpian, one hour a week; readings in Anglo-Saxon law; courses in the various modern languages, and others.

Information in regard to the undergraduate studies in the School of Arts and a list of the courses of lectures offered by the several University Faculties for the ensuing year will be furnished on application to the deans of the respective faculties, Madison Avenue and 49th Street, New York City.

The instruction offered by the Faculty of Political Science upon constitutional, administrative, and international law, and upon Roman law and comparative jurisprudence, furnishes the natural and necessary complement to the studies offered by the Faculty of Law. Law is, with us, the chief avenue into politics: and for this reason, if for no other, a complete legal education should include the science of politics. But the importance to the lawyer of the subjects above mentioned does not depend simply on the prospect of a political career. To become a thorough practitioner the student must acquire a thorough knowledge of public law; and if he wishes to be anything more than an expert practitioner, if he wishes to know law as a science, some knowledge of other systems than our own becomes imperative. From this point of view the Roman law is of paramount importance, not merely by reason of its scientific structure, but because it is the basis of all modern systems except the English. Elsewhere than in our own country these facts are uniformly recognized, not in the schemes of legal instruction only, but in the state examinations for admission to the bar.

EXAMINATIONS AND DEGREES

The degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy are subject to the regulations of the University Council and of the Faculty of Political Science. The degree of Bachelor of Arts is granted by the Faculty of Political Science with the concurrence of the School of Arts, and in certain cases with the additional concurrence of other faculties. The regulations are herewith appended:

Regulations as to the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy established by advice of the University Council

1 Any student who has taken his baccalaureate degree either in Columbia College or in some other college maintaining an equivalent curriculum (every such case of equivalence to be considered on its own merits) shall be entitled, with the approval of the President, to become a candidate for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, or either of them.

2 Each student who declares himself a candidate for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, or either of them, shall, immediately upon registration, designate one principal or major subject and two subordinate or minor subjects, which, when approved by the proper faculty, shall be the studies of his university course. Should the subjects designated by the candidate fall within the jurisdiction of more than one university faculty, the candidate's selection must receive the sanction of the President before it is recorded.

3 Candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, or either of them, must pursue their studies under the direction of the professors and other officers of instruction in charge of the subjects selected by the candidates as major and minor, attending such lectures as may be designated, and performing faithfully such other work in connection therewith as may from time to time be prescribed.

4 Students desiring to be examined as candidates for any degree must make written application for such examination to the dean of the proper faculty, on blank forms provided for the purpose.

5 Each candidate for the degree of Master of Arts, in addition to passing satisfactory examinations on prescribed portions of the subject selected by him as major and minor, shall present an essay on some topic previously approved by the professor in charge of his major subject. Before the candidate is admitted to examination, the professor in charge of his major subject must have signified his approval of such essay.

6 Each candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in addition to passing satisfactory examinations on the subjects selected by him as major and minor, shall present a dissertation embodying the result of original investigation and research, on some topic previously approved by the Faculty. When such dissertation has been approved by the Faculty, it shall be printed by the candidate and one hundred and fifty copies shall be delivered to the Faculty. On the title-page of every such dissertation shall be printed the words: "Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in the University Faculty of ———, Columbia College." There shall be appended to each dissertation a statement of the educational institutions that the author has attended, a list of the degrees and honors conferred upon him, as well as the titles of any previous publications.

7 Every candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in addition to passing such other examinations as may be required by the Faculty, shall be subjected to an oral examination on his major subject and shall defend his dissertation, in the presence of the entire Faculty or of so many of its members as may desire to attend. The ability to read at sight two or all of the following languages—Latin, French, and German—as each faculty may determine, will also be required.

8 Students holding college degrees, who shall have completed with marked distinction the entire course of the School of Law, the School of Medicine, or the School of Mines, may be recommended by the Faculty of the school in which they have studied, for the degree of Master of Arts; provided that in each case the candidate present a satisfactory dissertation, and that at least a part of the extra work required of him for the degree of Master of Arts be taken under the direction of either the Faculty of Philosophy or the Faculty of Political Science to the extent of a minor course for not less than one year.

9 The degree of Doctor of Philosophy, when taken in science and based upon a preparatory scientific training only, is subject to the same conditions as those imposed by section 8 upon candidates for the degree of Master of Arts in the schools of Law, Medicine, and Mines.

Supplemental Regulations of the University Faculty of Political Science

1 Candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Philosophy, or any of them, will be admitted to the courses under the control of the Faculty of Political Science, subject to the conditions prescribed by the statutes of the college and by this faculty.

2 Candidates for a degree who desire to take all or a part of their studies under the direction of this Faculty, must have successfully pursued a course of undergraduate study in the School of Arts, or in some other college maintaining an equivalent course of study, to the close of the junior year. Every such case of equivalence shall be considered on its own merits.

3 The course of study shall embrace instruction in the following groups of subjects :

Group I—History and Political Philosophy

A. European History ; B. American History ; C. Political Philosophy.

Group II—Public Law and Comparative Jurisprudence

A. Constitutional Law; B. International Law ; C. Criminal Law ; D. Administrative Law ; E. Comparative Jurisprudence.

Group III—Economics and Social Science

A. Political Economy and Finance ; B. Sociology and Statistics.

4 Members of the Senior Class in the School of Arts shall be entitled to elect any of the courses offered by this Faculty year by year, subject to the regulations prescribed by the Faculty of that school.

5 Students who shall satisfactorily complete a selection of the courses referred to in section 4, amounting in all to fifteen hours per week, shall be qualified, on examination and the recommendation of the Faculty with the concurrence of the Faculty of Arts, to receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

6 Students who shall satisfactorily complete a selection of the courses referred to in section 4, amounting in all to less than fifteen hours per week (the remaining portion of the prescribed number of hours having been taken under the direction of another Faculty), shall, after examination, be entitled, with the concurrence of such other Faculty or faculties, with the consent of the President, and with the further consent of the Faculty of Arts, to receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

7 Referring to section 2 of the regulations prescribed by the University Council—

In the Faculty of Political Science the term "subject" shall be held to mean any one of the several subjects of instruction specified under groups I., II., and III. in section 3. No candidate for a degree may select more than two of his subjects from any one group, and he must attend at least one seminarium. The selection of subjects made by any candidate for a degree shall be approved by the Dean on behalf of the Faculty.

8 Immediately on registration each student shall be given a registration book, on which shall be inscribed the name of the student and the date of his enrolment or registration. In this registration book the student shall enter at the beginning of each academic year or session, the subjects or titles of the several courses of lectures or seminar work which he proposes to follow. At the opening exercise of every such course, or so soon thereafter as may be possible, the student shall present to the professor or instructor in charge his registration book, in order that such professor or instructor may enter therein his name and the date of the opening of the course. At the close of every such course followed by the student, the professor or instructor in charge shall again enter in the registration book his name and the date of the closing of the course, if the student has faithfully attended the same and performed all the duties required of him in connection therewith. At the time of filing his application to be examined for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, or either of them, every candidate must present to the dean his registration book properly signed and dated, as above prescribed, by the professors or instructors in charge of the several courses which he may have attended, as evidence that he is properly entitled to examination for a degree.

9 Referring to section 4 of the regulations prescribed by the University Council—

Applications to be examined for the degrees of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy must be made on or before April 1st of the academic year in which the examination is desired.

10 Referring to section 5 of the regulations prescribed by the University Council—

The essay required of every candidate for the degree of Master of Arts must be in the form of a paper read during the year before the seminarium of which he is a member.

11 Referring to section 6 of the regulations prescribed by the University Council—

In the Faculty of Political Science the power to approve the subjects chosen for his dissertation by any candidate for the degree of doctor of philosophy, as well as the power to approve the dissertation itself, shall be delegated to the professor in charge of the candidate's major subject. The dissertation must be submitted not later than April 1st of the academic year in which the examination for the degree is desired.

12 Referring to section 7 of the regulations prescribed by the University Council—

The oral examination of the candidate in presence of the Faculty shall include the minor subjects as well as the major subject; and the examinations upon all these subjects shall be held at the same time. The candidates shall also be required to read at sight Latin, French, and German. These examinations may be held with the consent of the Dean and the professor in charge of the candidate's major subject before the printed dissertation is submitted.

13 Students who are not candidates for a degree shall be permitted to pursue such selection of courses, from among those offered by the Faculty of Political Science, as they may be found qualified to enter upon, and the Faculty may approve. The qualifications of such students shall be determined by the professors in charge of the courses selected by them.

14 All applications to pursue courses of study, whether as candidates for a degree or otherwise, either wholly or in part under the direction of this Faculty, shall be made in writing to the Dean, on blank forms prepared for the purpose.

Specific Requirements of Study for the Higher Degrees

Candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy must take the following courses :

For A.M. minor. Any course or courses aggregating two hours per week through the year, which has not already been taken for the bachelor's degree.

For A.M. major. Any courses aggregating two hours per week which has not already been taken for the bachelor's degree ; together with the seminarium.

For Ph.D. minor. In addition to the requirements for the A.M. minor, courses aggregating two hours per week.

For Ph.D. major. All the courses and the seminaria in the major subject.

Candidates offering European History as the major subject must offer American History as a minor, and *vice versâ*.

Candidates offering Political Economy and Finance as the major subject, must offer Sociology and Statistics as a minor, and *vice versâ*.

Candidates will not be permitted to offer Constitutional Law alone as the Ph.D. major, but must combine with it the course on General International Law, or on Comparative Administrative Law.

Candidates offering International Law, or Criminal Law, or Administrative Law as the major subject must take Constitutional Law as a minor.

Candidates will not be permitted to offer Criminal Law alone as the Ph.D. major, but must combine with it the course on General International Law.

Examination Fees

Examination fees are as follows : for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, fifteen dollars ; for the degree of Master of Arts, twenty-five dollars ; for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, thirty-five dollars ; for examinations at unusual times, such as second examinations, etc., five dollars additional. The examination fee must in each case be paid before the candidate presents himself for examination for the degree.

UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIPS

Twenty-four University Fellowships have been established, tenable for one year, with a possibility of reappointment for reasons of weight.

Applications for fellowships should be addressed to the President of Columbia College. By the advice of the University Council the following rules have been adopted regarding the fellowships :

1 The application shall be made prior to March 1st, in writing, addressed to the President of Columbia College. Applications received later than March 1st may fail of consideration. The term of the fellowship is one year, dating from July 1st. Residence should begin October 1st.

2 The candidate must give evidence

(a) of a liberal education, such as a diploma already granted, or about to be received, from a college or scientific school of good repute ;

(b) of decided fitness for a special line of study, such as an example of some scientific or literary work already performed ;

(c) of upright character, such as a testimonial from some instructor.

3 The value of each fellowship is five hundred dollars. Payments will be based on the time during which the fellow shall have been in residence. The holder of a fellowship is exempt from the charges for tuition.

4 Every holder of a fellowship will be expected to perform such duties as may be allotted to him in connection with his course of study, which course will be such as to lead to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He will be expected to devote his time to the prosecution of special studies under the direction of the head of the department to which he belongs, and before the close of the academic year to give evidence of progress by the preparation of a thesis, the completion of a research, the delivery of a lecture,

or by some other method. He must reside in New York or vicinity during the academic year.

5 No holder of a fellowship shall be permitted to pursue a profession or technical course of study during his term. With the written approval of the President, but not otherwise, he may give instruction or assistance in any department of the university.

6 No fellow shall be allowed to accept remunerative employment except by written permission of the President, and the acceptance of any such employment, without such permission, shall operate to vacate the fellowship.

7 A fellow may be reappointed at the end of the year for reasons of weight. No fellow may be reappointed for more than two terms of one year each.

8 As these fellowships are awarded as honors, those who are disposed, for the benefit of others or for any other reason, to waive the pecuniary emolument, may do so, and still have their names retained on the list of fellows.

Prize in Political Economy

An annual prize of one hundred and fifty dollars for the best essay on some subject in political economy has been established by Mr. Edwin R. A. Seligman, of the class of 1879. Competition for the prize is open to all members of the School of Political Science. The topic selected must be approved by the Faculty, and the essay itself must not be less than twenty thousand words in length.

ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

This institution is devoted to the cultivation and advancement of the political sciences. It is composed mainly of graduates of Columbia College in the Schools of Law and Political Science, but any person whose previous studies have fitted him to participate in the work of the academy is eligible to membership.

Meetings of the academy are held on the first and third Monday of each month. At these meetings papers are read by members presenting the results of original investigation by the writers in some department of political science.

Prize Lectureships

The trustees have established in the School of Political Science three prize lectureships of the annual value of five hundred dollars each, tenable for three years. The power of appointment is vested in the Faculty. One of these three lectureships becomes vacant at the close of each academic year. The previous holder may be reappointed. The conditions of competition are as follows :

1 The candidate must be a graduate of Columbia College in the School of Political Science or the School of Law. In the latter case he must have pursued the curriculum of the School of Political Science for at least two years.

2 He must be an active member of the Academy of Political Science.

3 He must have read at least one paper before the Academy of Political Science during the year next preceding the appointment.

The duty of the lecturer is to deliver annually, before the students of political science, a series of at least twenty lectures, the result of original investigation.

COMMENCEMENT

The commencement exercises of the college take place annually on the second Wednesday of June.

LIBRARY

The special library of political science was begun in 1877, and it was intended to include the most recent and most valuable European and American works in this department. Particular attention was, and is, given to providing the material needed for original investigation.

The original material requisite for the study of foreign law has been largely increased during the last few years.

The library contains at present (Mar., 1893) about 160,000 volumes. In the department of Political Science there are about 60,000 volumes.

The students of the School of Political Science are entitled to the use, subject to the rules established by the library committee, of the entire university library. The library is open from 8:30 A.M. to 10 P.M. Information concerning the sources and literature of the political sciences is given in the various courses of lectures held in the schools.

HOURS OF LECTURES[1]

FIRST YEAR

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
10.30–11.30		History of Political Theories, Prof. DUNNING.	History of Political Theories, Prof. DUNNING.		History of Political Theories, Prof. DUNNING.
1.30–2.30	Constitutional History of Europe and the United States, Prof. OSGOOD. Prof. BURGESS.	Constitutional History of Europe and the United States, Prof. OSGOOD. Prof. BURGESS.	Constitutional History of Europe and the United States, Prof. OSGOOD. Prof. BURGESS.	Constitutional History of Europe and the United States, Prof. OSGOOD. Prof. BURGESS.	Historical and Practical Political Economy, Prof. MAYO-SMITH.
2.30–3.30		History of France since 1830, Prof. COHN.	Relations of England and Ireland, Prof. DUNNING.	Political History of New York, Mr. WHITRIDGE.	Seminarium in Political Economy, Profs. MAYO-SMITH and SELIGMAN.
3.30–4.30	Historical and Practical Political Economy, Prof. MAYO-SMITH.	Constitutional History of England, Prof. OSGOOD.	Historical and Practical Political Economy, Prof. MAYO-SMITH.	Constitutional History of England, Prof. OSGOOD.	
4.30–5.30		Taxation and Finance, Prof. SELIGMAN.		Taxation and Finance, Prof. SELIGMAN.	

[1] Subject to change.

HOURS OF LECTURES[1]

SECOND YEAR

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
1.30–2.30		United States during Civil War and Reconstruction. Prof. DUNNING. (2d Session).	United States during Civil War and Reconstruction, Prof. DUNNING. (2d Session).	European Legal History, Prof. MUNROE SMITH.	European Legal History, Prof. MUNROE SMITH.
2.30–3.30	Comparative Constitutional Law, Dec. to May, Prof. BURGESS.	Comparative Constitutional Law, Dec. to May, Prof. BURGESS.	Comparative Constitutional Law, Dec. to May, Prof. BURGESS.	History of Diplomacy, Prof. MOORE.	History of Diplomacy, Prof. MOORE.
3.30–4.30	United States Colonial History, Prof. OSGOOD.	Railroad Problems (1st Session), Financial History of the United States (2d Session), Prof. SELIGMAN.	United States Colonial History, Prof. OSGOOD.	Railroad Problems (1st Session), Financial History of the United States (2d Session), Prof. SELIGMAN.	Sociology, Prof. GIDDINGS.
4.30–5.30	Administrative Law, Prof. GOODNOW.		Administrative Law, Prof. GOODNOW.		Sociology, Prof. GIDDINGS.

[1] Subject to change.

HOURS OF LECTURES[1]

THIRD YEAR

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
10.30–11.30	International Law, Prof. MOORE.				
11.30–12.30			Systematic Jurisprudence, Prof. MUNROE SMITH.	Criminal Law, Prof. MOORE.	Criminal Law, Prof. MOORE.
1.30–2.30	Municipal Corporations, Prof. GOODNOW.	New York City Politics, Dr. BERNHEIM.	Systematic Jurisprudence, Prof. MUNROE SMITH.	International Law, Prof. MOORE.	
2.30–3.30			Municipal Corporations, Prof. GOODNOW.	American Political Philosophy, Prof. DUNNING.	
3.30–4.30	United States Colonial History, Prof. OSGOOD.		United States Colonial History, Prof. OSGOOD.	International Private Law, Prof. MUNROE SMITH.	Sociology, Prof. GIDDINGS.
4.30–5.30	Socialism, Prof. MAYO-SMITH.		Socialism, Prof. MAYO-SMITH.		Sociology, Prof. GIDDINGS.

REGISTER OF STUDENTS

1892–3

NAME	RESIDENCE	CITY ADDRESS
Henry S. Acken	*Haworth, N. J.*	
Edward Albert Alexander, B.S. (C. C. N. Y.)	*New York City*	147 East 62d st.
Robert Archibald Ashworth, A.B. (C.)	*New York City*	122 East 55th st.
David Bandler, A. B. (C.)	*New York City*	212 Edgecombe ave.
Acton Civill Bassett	*New York City*	11 West 31st st.
Stansbury V. Barnum	*Chappaqua, N. Y.*	
George James Bayles, A.M. (C.)	*New York City*	185 Fifth ave.
Robert Chetwood Beatty	*New York City*	3 East 9th st.
George Louis Beer, A.B. (C.)	*New York City*	30 Manhattan sq., South
Jacob Cornelius Bergman, B.S. (Y.)	*New York City*	700 Park ave.
Cortlandt Field Bishop, A.M. (C.)	*New York City*	13 Madison ave.
Adolph Bloch (C. C. N. Y.)	*New York City*	522 East 82d st.
William Bondy, A.M. (C.)	*New York City*	52 East 67th st.
Middleton Smith Borland (C.)	*Bayonne, N. J.*	
Herman Bowsky (C. C. N. Y.)	*New York City*	254 East 49th st.
Elizabeth Morton Boyce, A.B. (C.)	*New York City*	973 Park ave.
Conrad Braker	*Brooklyn, N. Y.*	(607 Eleventh st.)
Edward Stelle Brownson, Jr., A.B. (C.)	*Brooklyn, N. Y.*	(49 Garden place)
Joseph Edmond, Bullen, A.B. (B.)	*Newton Centre, Mass.*	155 West 45th st.
Ferdinand E. Bullowa, A.B. (C. C. N. Y.)	*New York City*	46 East 66th st.
Nathan P. Bushnell	*Montrose, N. Y.*	
Malcolm John Cameron, A.B. (J.)	*Brooklyn, N. Y.*	(465 Waverly ave.)
William Carl, A.B. (C. C. N. Y.)	*New York City*	247 West 133d st.
James Dickson Carr, A.B. (R.)	*New York City*	495 Sixth ave.
Pember Stearns Castleman (U. P.)	*Riverside, Cal.*	162 East 46th st.
Thurston Walker Challen, M.S. (R.)	*West Orange, N. J.*	
William Austin Chase	*New York City*	206 West 49th st.
Jose E. Chaves (N. D.)	*New York City*	151 West 36th st.

NAME	RESIDENCE	CITY ADDRESS
Thomas Ludlow Chrystie, A.B. (C.)	*New York City*	216 West 46th st.
Thomas Ayres Church, A.B. (M.)	*New York City*	42 West 33d st.
Alexander Lyman Churchill, Jr.	*Plympton, Mass.*	(150 Portland ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.)
Frank J. Clark, A.B. (M. St. M.)	*New York City*	133 West 14th st.
Alfred Arthur Cook, B.S. (C. C. N. Y.)	*New York City*	152 East 71st st.
Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., A.M. (C.)	*New York City*	13 East 45th st.
Francis Langing Coyle, A.B. (U. S.)	*New Orleans, La.*	303 West 51st st.
Henry Jansen Crawford,	*New York City*	252 West 73d st.
Read Gordon Dilworth, A.B. (C.)	*Hoboken, N. J.*	
Archibald Douglas (C.)	*Tarrytown, N. Y.*	
Edwin Duffey, A.B. (A.)	*New York City*	41 East 59th st.
Frederick Smyth Duncan, A.B. (H.)	*Englewood, N. J.*	
Samuel W. Dunscomb, Jr., A.B. (C. C. N. Y.), A.M. (C.)	*New York City*	28 West 128th st.
Fernando G. Echeverria, A.B. (M. St. M.)	*Elizabeth, N. J.*	
William Julius Eckoff, Ped.D. (U. N. Y.)	*Jersey City, N. J.*	
Edward D. Edson, B.S. (Ol.)	*New York City*	491 Lexington ave.
Ira Joseph Ettinger	*Hoboken, N. J.*	
Torrey Everett, A.B. (H.)	*New York City*	109 West 48th st.
Ezra Hasbrouck Fitch	*New York City*	26 West 39th st.
Lewis Herbert Freedman, A.B. (C. C. N. Y.)	*New York City*	120 West 125th st.
Clarence G. Friend	*New York City*	118 East 95th st.
Herschel Luther Gardner, A.B. (C.)	*New York City*	118 East 45th st.
Errett Gates, A.B. (O. N. U.)	*Toledo, O.*	
Hugh F. Gavy, A.B. (W. C.)	*New York City*	41 East 69th st.
Will Feary Gay	*Mount Vernon, N. Y.*	
Rodney Lawrence Glisan, A.B. (Y.), LL.B. (U. O.)	*Portland, Oregon*	27 East 46th st.
Lawrence George Goodhart (C. C. N. Y.)	*New York City*	1148 Park ave.
John Frederick Gray (H.)	*New York City*	30 East 39th st.
Alexander B. Halliday, A.B. (H.)	*Yonkers, N. Y.*	
Theodore Hansen, A.B. (C.)	*New York City*	409 West 57th st.
Sydney Wesley Hart	*Hoboken, N. J.*	
James Frederick Hayner,, A.B. (O. W.)	*New York City*	136 West 79th st.
Eugene J. H. Healey, A.B. (D.)	*New York City*	157 Hudson st.

NAME	RESIDENCE	CITY ADDRESS
Reuben A. Heller	*Newark, N. J.*	(Mt. Prospect and Verona aves.)
Emanuel Hertz, A.B. (C. C. N.Y.)	*New York City*	449 East 80th st.
Herman A. Heydt	*New York City*	221 West 43d st.
Jno. Sprunt Hill, Ph.B. (U. N. C.)	*Faison, N. C.*	151 West 45th st.
Sheldon Hopkins	*Stamford, Conn.*	33d st. and Broadway
Leon Hühner, A.B. (C. C. N. Y.)	*New York City*	358 East 121 st.
Atherton Nash Hunt, A.B. (H.)	*Weymouth, Mass.*	41 West 16th st.
Maurice Jacobson (U. M.)	*New York City*	313 East 46th st.
Benjamin J. Jarrett	*New York City*	162 West 13th st.
Pierre Sylvester Jennings	*Cleveland, O.*	(38 Montgomery st., Brooklyn)
Sherman Skinner Jewett 2d, A.B. (Y.)	*New York City*	6 East 47th st.
Judah Joffe (G. Y.)	*New York City*	166 Henry st.
Max Josephs	*Brooklyn, N. Y.*	(231 Bergen st.)
Albert Beardslee Judson, A.B. (Ha.)	*Vernon Centre, N. Y.*	50 East 70th st.
Frederick W. Keasbey, A.B. (C.)	*Newark, N. J.*	(Stratford place)
William C. B. Kemp,	*New York City*	756 Fifth ave.
Norman W. Kerngood	*New York City*	151 East 89th st.
Arthur Knox, A.B. (C. C. N. Y.)	*New York City*	472 Mott ave.
Jacques Marcus Kohner	*New York City*	228 East 68th st.
Joseph Larocque, Jr., A.B. (C.)	*New York City*	6 East 56th st.
William Monroe Lathrop	*Paterson, N. J.*	
George Gillis Leonard, A.B. (C.)	*Newburgh, N. Y.*	75th st. and Columbus ave.
John Martin Littlejohn (G. U.)	*Glasgow, Scotland*	(58 Decatur st., Brooklyn)
Victor King McElheny, Jr., A.B. (O. W.)	*Pittsburgh, Pa.*	47 West 49th st.
Robert A. McFadden, A.B. (A.)	*Harrisburg, Pa.*	(11 Montague terrace, Brooklyn, N. Y.)
Thomas Patrick McKenna	*Long Branch, N. J.*	404 Lexington ave.
James A. McLean, A.B. (U. T.)	*Brooklyn, N. Y.*	(18 Cranberry st.)
Ulysses Grant Marks, B.S. (We. C.)	*Zeller, Pa.*	410 Lexington ave.
Charles Capron Marsh, A.B. (Y.)	*Rahway, N. J.*	
William Henry Meldrum, A.B. (St. S.)	*New York City*	175 Ninth ave.
S. Stanwood Menken, Lit.B. (Co.)	*New York City*	771 West End ave.
Hart Momsen	*St. Paul, Minn.*	365 Lexington ave.
Harry Necarsulmer, B.S. (C. C. N. Y.)	*New York City*	109 East 70th st.
Herbert Noble, A.B. (St. J.)	*New York City*	29 East 46th st.
Christopher Noss, A.B. (F. & M.)	*New York City*	50 East 70th st.
Ira Oakes	*Montpelier, Vt.*	423 West 21st st.
Raymond Otis, A.B. (U. R.)	*Rochester, N. Y.*	13 East 46th st.
Nathan Ottinger, B.S. (C. C. N. Y.)	*New York City*	110 East 61st st.

NAME	RESIDENCE	CITY ADDRESS
Milton Cornelius Palmer, B.S. (Co.)	*Sing Sing, N. Y.*	
William Belfrage Parsons, A.B. (C. N. J.)	*New York City*	226 West 59th st.
Arthur W. Partch, A.B. (W.)	*New York City*	50 East 70th st.
Edward Pfeffer	*New York City*	93 Clinton place
Henry Haverstick Rauck, A.B. (F. & M.)	*Lancaster, Pa.*	50 East 70th st.
Edward Stephen Rawson, A.B. (H.)	*Cincinnati, O.*	58 West 57th st.
Benjamin Reass	*New York City*	21 ave. B.
Raymond Reubenstein, A.B. (C. C. N. Y.)	*New York City*	57 East Broadway.
Harry Raymond Richards,	*Dover, N. J.*	29 East 46th st.
Lester R. Riggs, (U. U.)	*New York City*	223 Lexington ave.
William Zebina Ripley, A.B. (M. I.), A.M. (C.)	*New York City*	64 West 49th st.
Seth Banister Robinson, A.M. (C.)	*New York City*	719 Madison ave.
George Rosendale (C. C. N. Y.)	*New York City*	123 East 114th st.
Victor Solomon Rosewater, A.M. (C.)	*Omaha, Neb.*	230 East 53d st.
Alfred L. Ross	*Florence, Mass.*	226 East 31st st.
James Murray Sanderson	*Newark, N. J.*	(584 High st.)
Seymour Schlussel (C.)	*New York City*	37 West 74th st.
James Burges Sill, A.B. (C.)	*New York City*	204 West 39th st.
Gustave Simonson, A.M. (C.), (U. B.)	*New York City*	728 Lexington ave.
Fred. A. Southworth	*New York City*	431 West 147th st.
George Edwin Starr,	*San Francisco, Cal.*	(West New Brighton, S.I.)
Solomon Marcuse Stroock, B.S. (C. C. N. Y.), A.M. (C.)	*New York City*	156 East 80th st.
Louis Stürcke	*New York City*	423 East 84th st.
Hermann Frank Swartz, B.S. (P. C.)	*Carbondale, Pa.*	50 East 70th st.
Algernon Thomas Sweeney, B.S. (M. A. C.)	*Burrows, Mich.*	(15 Orleans st., Newark, N.J.)
Russell Lord Tarbox, A.B. (Wi. C.)	*Batavia, N. Y.*	30 East 126th st.
Trevelyan Townsend (J.)	*Baltimore, Md.*	Buckingham Hotel
Robert Van Iderstine	*Brooklyn, N. Y.*	(164 Lafayette ave.)
Clark Greenwood Voorhees (Y.)	*New York City*	59 East 75th st.
Francis Walker, B.S. (M. I.)	*New York City*	33 West 45th st.
Thomas Walsh, Ph.B. (G.)	*Brooklyn, N. Y.*	(114 First place)
Henry Wendt	*New York City*	238 East 62d st.
Max West B.S. (U. M.), A.M. (C.)	*Minneapolis, Minn.*	138 West 46th st.

NAME	RESIDENCE	CITY ADDRESS
Stephen F. Weston, A.M. (An. C.)	*Brooklyn, N. Y.*	(36 Lee ave.)
Joseph Center Wight, A.B. (C.)	*Brooklyn, N. Y.*	(30 Schermerhorn st.)
Charles Redding Williams, A.B. (E.)	*Columbus, Ga.*	162 East 46th st.
Warren Hugh Wilson, A.B. (O.)	*Tidioute, Pa.*	
Greenville Bayard Winthrop, A.B. (H.)	*New York City*	170 West 59th st.
Frederick Augustus Wood, A.B. (D. C.)	*Montpelier, Vt.*	233 West 49th st.
August Zinsser, Jr. (C.)	*New York City*	501 West 58th st.

SENIORS IN THE SCHOOL OF ARTS TAKING COURSES IN THE SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

NAME	RESIDENCE	CITY ADDRESS
Floyd Appleton (C.)	*New York City*	Fordham Heights
Henry Watterson Bainton (C.)	*New York City*	31 West 65th st.
Henry Charles Bernheim (C.)	*New York City*	12 East 65 st.
Max Jacob Bernheim (C.)	*New York City*	111 East 78th st.
Abraham Bijur (C.)	*New York City*	46 East 73d st.
John Francis Carew (C.)	*New York City*	225 East 58th st.
Sidney Bernhard Cohn (C.)	*New York City*	12 East 75th st.
Howard M. Cook (C.)	*Bergen Point, N. J.*	
Peter Grant Cornell (C.)	*New York City*	26 West 49th st.
Louis W. Dinkelspiel (C.)	*New York City*	61 West 54th st.
William Ballou Donnell (C.)	*New York City*	330 West 56th st.
Appleton Grannis (C.)	*East Orange, N. J.*	
George Charles Hayes (Ha.), (C.)	*Boonville, N. Y.*	12 East 47th st.
Frederick Kaufman (C.)	*New York City*	11 East 66th st.
Stephen Henry Keating (C.)	*New York City*	19 Prospect place
Arthur Charles Kletzsch (C.)	*New York City*	34 East 60th st.
Walter S. Newhouse (C.)	*New York City*	46 West 73d st.
Thomas Pollock Peters (C.)	*Brooklyn, N. Y.*	(83 Lee ave.)
John L. Rile, Jr. (C.)	*Brooklyn, N. Y.*	(821 Marcy ave.)
Edward G. Rotter (C.)	*New York City*	347 West 45th st.
Sanford Louis Rotter (C.)	*New York City*	347 West 45th st.
William Robert Shepherd (C.)	*Brooklyn, N. Y.*	(325 Macon st.)
Arnon Lyon Squiers (C.)	*Brooklyn, N. Y.*	(961 St. Mark's ave.)
Starr Taintor (C.)	*New York City*	230 West 59th st.
George English Timpson (C.)	*West New Brighton, S. I.*	
Sidney Hubbell Treat (C.)	*New York City*	171 West 97th st.
William P. Whyland (C.)	*New York City*	54 West 50th st.

Seniors in School of Arts.....24

Total number of students.....166

ABBREVIATIONS

	COLLEGES	STUDENTS
A.	Amherst College, Mass.	2
An. C.	Antioch College, Ohio	1
B.	Brown University	1
C.	Columbia College, N. Y. C.	54
C. C. N. Y.	College of the City of New York	19
C. N. J.	College of New Jersey	1
Co.	Cornell University	2
D.	Detroit College	1
D. C.	Dartmouth College	1
E.	Emory College	1
F. & M.	Franklin and Marshall College	2
G.	Georgetown University	1
G. U.	Glasgow University, Scotland	1
G. Y.	Gymnasium of Yekaterinoslaw, Russia	1
H.	Harvard University, Mass.	7
Ha.	Hamilton College, N. Y.	2
J.	Johns Hopkins University	2
M.	Marietta College	1
M. A. C.	Michigan Agricultural College	1
M. I.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	2
M. St. M.	Mount St. Mary's College, Md.	2
N. D.	Notre Dame University	1
O.	Oberlin	1
Ol.	Olivet	1
O. N. U.	Ohio Normal University	1
O. W.	Ohio Wesleyan University	2
P. C.	Pennsylvania College	1
R.	Rutgers College, N. J.	2
St. J.	St. John's College, Md.	1
St. S.	St. Stephen's College	1
U. B.	University of Berlin	1
U. M.	University of Moscow, Russia	1
U. N. C.	University of North Carolina	1
U. N. Y.	University of the City of New York	1
U. O.	University of Oregon	1
U. P.	University of the Pacific	1
U. R.	University of Rochester	1
U. S.	University of the South, Tenn.	1
U. T.	University of Toronto	1
U. U.	University of Utah	1
W.	Wesleyan University	1
W. C.	Wabash College	1
We. C.	Westminster College	1
Wi. C.	Williams College	1
Y.	Yale University	5
45 Colleges and Universities.	Students	135
Deduct for students of more than one College		7
Total of students who have attended College		128
Deduct for students not having degrees		43
Total number of College graduates		85

CALENDAR

1893—Feb. 13.—Second term begins, Monday.
Feb. 15.—Ash-Wednesday, holiday.
Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday, Wednesday, holiday.
March 31.—Good-Friday, holiday.
May 22.—Concluding examinations begin, Monday.
May 30.—Memorial day, Tuesday, holiday.
June 14.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Sept. 27.—Matriculation day, Wednesday.
Oct. 2.—First term, 140th year begins, Monday.
Nov. 7.—Election day, holiday.
Nov. 30.—Thanksgiving day, Thursday, holiday.
Dec. 25.—Christmas holidays begin, Monday.
1894—Jan. 6.—Christmas holidays end, Saturday.
Jan. 29.—Mid-year examinations begin, Monday.
Feb. 7.—Ash-Wednesday, holiday.
Feb. 10.—First term ends, Saturday.
Feb. 12.—Second term begins, Monday.
Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday, Thursday, holiday.
March 23.—Good-Friday, holiday.
May 21.—Concluding examinations begin, Monday.
May 30.—Memorial day, holiday.
June 13.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Sept. 26.—Matriculation day, Wednesday.
Oct. 1.—First term, 141st year, begins, Monday.

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Columbia College in the City of New York

THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

COURSES

IN THE

SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

IN

HISTORY, ECONOMICS, AND PUBLIC LAW

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

THE UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

1894–95

GENERAL STATEMENT

Purposes of the School

The School of Political Science is under the direction of the University Faculty of Political Science, and has charge of the university courses of study and research in history, economics, and public law.

The School of Political Science was opened on Monday, the fourth day of October, 1880.

In its course of instruction it undertakes to give a complete general view of all the subjects of public polity, both internal and external, from the threefold point of view of history, law, and philosophy. The prime aim is therefore the development of all the branches of the political and social sciences. The secondary and practical objects are :

a To fit young men for all the political branches of the public service.

b To give an adequate economic and legal training to those who intend to make journalism their profession.

c To supplement, by courses in public law and comparative jurisprudence, the instruction in private municipal law offered by the Faculty of Law.

d To educate teachers of political and social science.

To these ends courses of study are offered of sufficient duration to enable the student not only to attend the lectures and recitations with the professors, but also to consult the most approved treatises upon the political sciences and to study the sources of the same.

Young men who wish to obtain positions in the United States Civil Service—especially in those positions in the Department of State for which special examinations are held—will find it advan-

tageous to follow many of the courses under the Faculty of Political Science. Some of the subjects upon which applicants for these positions are examined are treated very fully in the curriculum of the school. Thus, extended courses of lectures are given on political geography and history, diplomatic history and international law, government, finance, and administration.

Admission and Attendance

Students are received either as candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Master of Laws, or Doctor of Philosophy, or to pursue special or partial courses. The lectures are open to the public, on payment of an auditor's fee. No auditor will be admitted to any course without the consent of the instructor, previously obtained. Auditors do not have and cannot receive any university recognition whatever.

Students desiring to pursue their studies under the direction of the Faculty of Political Science as candidates for a degree, must have completed the curriculum of some college in good standing at least to the close of the junior year. Certificates of graduation or dismission from institutions of learning in foreign countries are also accepted.

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts are required to pursue courses of instruction amounting in all to not less than fifteen hours of attendance per week for one year, and must conform to such requirements regarding a graduation thesis as are established for members of the senior class in the School of Arts. Their selection of studies is not confined to those in this faculty. Students may pursue courses offered by the Faculty of Philosophy or the Faculty of Pure Science, or the first-year course in the School of Law or the School of Medicine, and count the same as part of the requirement for the bachelor's degree. Law students, for example, may thus take their bachelor's degree and so shorten by one year the time which otherwise would be necessary for the attainment of degrees in both arts and law.

Candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy must hold a bachelor's degree from some college in good standing and continue their studies for not less than one and two years respectively. They are required to pursue courses of study and research in one major and two minor subjects. For specific

regulations, see pages 7 to 13. The period of study above indicated for the attainment of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy is a minimum period. In most cases candidates for this degree have found it necessary to devote three years after the attainment of the baccalaureate degree to the work required for the doctorate.

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy who have been in residence at other universities are given credit for the same. But no student can be a candidate for any degree unless he has been in residence at least one session.

For the degree of Master of Laws, see pages 14 to 16.

Students who are not candidates for a degree are admitted to any courses which they are found competent to undertake.

There are no examinations for admission, either as candidates for a degree or as special students. Students are admitted at any time during the year, and may present themselves for examination for a degree whenever the requirements as to residence and an essay or dissertation have been complied with.

Matriculation and Registration

Each student on first connecting himself with Columbia College is required to sign the matriculation book in the office of the President, and pay a fee of $5.00. Immediately after matriculation, and before entering upon his studies each year thereafter, every student who desires to pursue his studies, either wholly or in part, under the direction of the Faculty of Political Science, must register himself in the office of the dean of that faculty and receive a registration book. Until his matriculation and registration are completed, no student is entitled to attend any university exercises whatever, nor will any attendance previous to matriculation and registration be counted as part of the residence required for a degree.

Students proposing to study under this faculty are desired to present themselves for registration on the Wednesday next before the first Monday in October.

Fees

The annual fee for every candidate for a degree is $150, payable in two equal instalments in October and February. The fee for students not candidates for a degree is calculated at the rate

of $15 a year for each hour of attendance per week upon university exercises with a maximum fee of $150. In every case the fee covers the specified number of hours throughout the year—no student being received for a less period than one year. Such fees, when not more than one hundred dollars, are payable in advance; otherwise, in half-yearly instalments at the same time as regular fees.

The fee for auditors is calculated at the rate of $20 a year for each hour of attendance per week, upon university exercises with a maximum fee of $200. Auditors are permitted, at their option, to enroll themselves for a single term only, at one half of the above-mentioned fee.

Holders of university and other fellowships are exempt from all charges for tuition.

A limited number of students who have been connected with the College for at least one year, and whose academic record and pecuniary circumstances warrant it, may be granted free or reduced tuition by the faculty. Application for free or reduced tuition should be made in writing to the dean.

Examination fees are as follows: for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, fifteen dollars; for the degree of Master of Arts or Master of Laws, twenty-five dollars; for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, thirty-five dollars; for examinations at unusual times, such as second examinations, five dollars additional. The examination fee must in each case be paid before the candidate presents himself for examination for the degree.

Admission to other Courses.

Any duly matriculated university student is at liberty to combine courses of study and investigation under this faculty with courses offered by the School of Arts or by the University Faculties of Philosophy, Law, Medicine, Mines (Applied Science), and Pure Science without any additional fee.

Among the cognate courses given by the Faculty of Philosophy are:

History of philosophy; ethics; biological anthropology; readings in Gaius and Ulpian; readings in Anglo-Saxon law; courses in the various modern languages, and others.

Students enrolled either in the General, the Union, or the Jew-

ish Theological Seminary, in the city of New York, who may be designated for the privilege by the authorities of those institutions and accepted by the President of Columbia College, are admitted to the courses offered by the Faculty of Political Science free of any charge for tuition.

By the terms of an alliance between Columbia College and the Teachers College, at 9 University Place, duly qualified students of the Teachers College are permitted to enter courses offered by the Faculty of Political Science either as candidates for degrees or as special students.

All of these institutions offer reciprocal privileges to students of Columbia College.

DEGREES OF MASTER OF ARTS AND DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

Regulations as to the Degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy Established by the University Council.

1 Any student who has taken his baccalaureate degree either in Columbia College or in some other college maintaining an equivalent curriculum (every such case of equivalence to be considered on its own merits) shall be entitled, with the approval of the President, to become a candidate for the degrees of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy, or either of them.

2 Each student who declares himself a candidate for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, or either of them, shall, immediately upon registration, designate one principal or major subject and two subordinate or minor subjects, which, when approved by the proper faculty, shall be the studies of his university course. Should the subjects designated by the candidate fall within the jurisdiction of more than one University Faculty, the candidate's selection must receive the sanction of the President before it is recorded.

3 Candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, or either of them, must pursue their studies under the direction of the professors and other officers of instruction in

charge of the subjects selected by the candidates as major and minor, attending such lectures as may be designated, and performing faithfully such other work in connection therewith as may from time to time be prescribed.

4 Students desiring to be examined as candidates for any degree must make written application for such examination to the dean of the proper faculty, on blank forms provided for the purpose.

5 Each candidate for the degree of Master of Arts, in addition to passing satisfactory examinations on prescribed portions of the subject selected by him as major and minor, shall present an essay on some topic previously approved by the professor in charge of his major subject. Before the candidate is admitted to examination, the professor in charge of his major subject must have signified his approval of such essay.

6 Each candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in addition to passing satisfactory examinations on the subjects selected by him as major and minor, shall present a dissertation embodying the result of original investigation and research, on some topic previously approved by the faculty. When such dissertation has been approved by the faculty, it shall be printed by the candidate and one hundred and fifty copies shall be delivered to the faculty. On the title-page of every such dissertation shall be printed the words: "Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in the University Faculty of ———, Columbia College." There shall be appended to each dissertation a statement of the educational institutions that the author has attended, a list of the degrees and honors conferred upon him, as well as the titles of any previous publications.

7 Every candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in addition to passing such other examinations as may be required by the faculty, shall be subjected to an oral examination on his major subject and shall defend his dissertation, in the presence of the entire faculty or of so many of its members as may desire to attend. The ability to read at sight two or all of the following languages—Latin, French, and German—as each faculty may determine, will also be required.

8 Students holding college degrees, who shall have completed with marked distinction the entire course of the School of Law, the School of Medicine, or the School of Mines, may be recommended, by the faculty of the school in which they have studied, for the degree of Master of Arts; provided that in each case the candidate present a satisfactory dissertation, and that at least a part of the extra work required of him for the degree of Master of Arts be taken under the direction of either the Faculty of Philosophy or the Faculty of Political Science to the extent of a minor course for not less than one year.

9 The degree of Doctor of Philosophy, when taken in science and based upon a preparatory scientific training only, is subject to the same conditions as those imposed by section 8 upon candidates for the degree of Master of Arts in the schools of Law, Medicine, and Mines.

Supplemental Regulations of the University Faculty of Political Science

1 Candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Philosophy, or any of them, will be admitted to the courses under the control of the Faculty of Political Science, subject to the conditions prescribed by the statutes of the college and by this faculty.

2 Candidates for a degree who desire to take all or a part of their studies under the direction of this faculty, must have successfully pursued a course of undergraduate study in the School of Arts, or in some other college maintaining an equivalent course of study, to the close of the junior year. Every such case of equivalence shall be considered on its own merits.

3 The course of study shall embrace instruction in the following groups of subjects:

Group I—History and Political Philosophy

A. European History; B. American History; C. Political Philosophy.

Group II—Public Law and Comparative Jurisprudence

A. Constitutional Law; B. International Law; C. Criminal Law; D. Administrative Law; E. Comparative Jurisprudence.

Group III—Economics and Social Science

A. Political Economy and Finance; B. Sociology and Statistics.

4 Members of the senior class in the School of Arts shall be entitled to elect any of the courses offered by this faculty year by year, subject to the regulations prescribed by the faculty of that school.

5 Students who shall satisfactorily complete a selection of the courses referred to in section 4, amounting in all to fifteen hours per week, shall be qualified, on examination and the recommendation of the faculty with the concurrence of the Faculty of Arts to receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

6 Students who shall satisfactorily complete a selection of the courses referred to in section 4, amounting in all to less than fifteen hours per week (the remaining portion of the prescribed number of hours having been taken under the direction of another faculty), shall, after examination, be entitled, with the concurrence of such other faculty or faculties, with the consent of the President, and with the further consent of the Faculty of Arts, to receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

7 Referring to section 2 of the regulations prescribed by the University Council—

In the Faculty of Political Science the term "subject" shall be held to mean any one of the several subjects of instruction specified under groups I., II., and III. in section 3. No candidate for a degree may select more than two of his subjects from any one group, and he must attend at least one seminarium. The selection of subjects made by any candidate for a degree shall be approved by the dean on behalf of the faculty.

8 Immediately on registration each student shall be given a registration book, on which shall be inscribed the name of the student and the date of his enrolment or registration. In this registration book the student shall enter, at the beginning of each academic year or session, the subjects or titles of the several courses of lectures or seminarium work which he proposes to follow. At the opening exercise of every such course, or so soon there-

after as may be possible, the student shall present to the professor or instructor in charge his registration book, in order that such professor or instructor may enter therein his name and the date of the opening of the course. At the close of every such course followed by the student, the professor or instructor in charge shall again enter in the registration book his name and the date of the closing of the course, if the student has faithfully attended the same and performed all the duties required of him in connection therewith. At the time of filing his application to be examined for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, or either of them, every candidate must present to the dean his registration book properly signed and dated, as above prescribed, by the professors or instructors in charge of the several courses which he may have attended, as evidence that he is properly entitled to examination for a degree.

9 Referring to section 4 of the regulations prescribed by the University Council—

Applications to be examined for the degrees of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy must be made on or before April 1 of the academic year in which the examination is desired.

10 Referring to section 5 of the regulations prescribed by the University Council—

The essay required of every candidate for the degree of Master of Arts must be in the form of a paper read during the year before the seminarium of which he is a member.

11 Referring to section 6 of the regulations prescribed by the University Council—

In the Faculty of Political Science the power to approve the subjects chosen for his dissertation by any candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, as well as the power to approve the dissertation itself, shall be delegated to the professor in charge of the candidate's major subject. The dissertation must be submitted not later than April 1st of the academic year in which the examination for the degree is desired.

12 Referring to section 7 of the regulations prescribed by the University Council—

The oral examination of the candidate in presence of the faculty shall include the minor subjects as well as the major subject;

and the examinations upon all these subjects shall be held at the same time. The candidates shall also be required to read at sight Latin, French, and German. These examinations may be held with the consent of the dean and the professor in charge of the candidate's major subject before the printed dissertation is submitted.

13 Students who are not candidates for a degree shall be permitted to pursue such selection of courses, from among those offered by the Faculty of Political Science, as they may be found qualified to enter upon, and the Faculty may approve. The qualifications of such students shall be determined by the professors in charge of the courses selected by them.

14 All applications to pursue courses of study, whether as candidates for a degree or otherwise, either wholly or in part under the direction of this faculty, shall be made in writing to the dean on blank forms prepared for the purpose.

Specific Requirement of Study for the Degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.

Candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy must take the following courses :

For A.M. minor. Any course or courses aggregating two hours per week through the year, which has not already been taken for the bachelor's degree.

For A.M. major. Any courses aggregating two hours per week which has not already been taken for the bachelor's degree ; together with the seminarium.

For Ph.D. minor. In addition to the requirements for the A.M. minor, courses aggregating two hours per week.

For Ph.D. major. All the courses and the seminaria in the major subject.

Candidates offering European History as the major subject must offer American History as a minor, and *vice versâ.*

Candidates offering Political Economy and Finance as the major subject, must offer Sociology and Statistics as a minor, and *vice versâ.*

Candidates will not be permitted to offer Constitutional Law alone as the Ph.D. major, but must combine with it the course on

General International Law, or on Comparative Administrative Law.

Candidates offering International Law, or Criminal Law, or Administrative Law as the major subject must take Constitutional Law as a minor.

Candidates will not be permitted to offer Criminal Law alone as the Ph.D. major, but must combine with it the course on General International Law.

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND LAW

In General

The instruction offered by the Faculty of Political Science upon constitutional, administrative, international, and criminal law, and upon Roman law and comparative jurisprudence, furnishes the natural and necessary complement to the courses offered by the Faculty of Law. Law is, with us, the chief avenue into politics ; and for this reason, if for no other, a complete legal education should include the science of politics. But the importance to the lawyer of the subjects above mentioned does not depend simply on the prospect of a political career. To become a thorough practitioner the student must acquire a considerable knowledge of public law ; and if he wishes to be anything more than a practitioner, if he wishes to know law as a science, some knowledge of other systems than our own becomes imperative. From this point of view the Roman law is of paramount importance, not merely by reason of its scientific structure, but because it is the basis of all modern systems except the English.

The courses on constitutional and diplomatic history constitute the indispensable introduction to those in public law ; and the courses on economics and finance will be found of great value by students of both public and private law.

Of these subjects, criminal law is required as part of the Bachelor of Laws degree in the Law School, and Roman law, history of European law, comparative jurisprudence, comparative constitutional law, administrative law, law of municipal corporations, law of taxation, and international law are elective for the same degree. The Faculty of Law also recommends that students who have not had an adequate training in history economics, and

finance shall so prolong their course of study that they may avail themselves of the opportunity offered in the School of Political Science for studying these subjects.

For the greater encouragement of such a combination of studies, and to meet the increasing demand for a broader legal training that shall not be exclusively professional in its purpose, a course of university study has been established leading to the degree of Master of Laws.

Requirements for the Degree of Master of Laws

Preliminary Education.—The candidate must have completed the curriculum of some college in good standing at least to the close of the Junior year.

Course of Study.—The candidate must pursue his studies under the direction of the Faculties of Law and Political Science for four years, electing from the subjects offered by these faculties courses aggregating, in the four years, fifty-two hours a week,[1] provided that not more than thirty-four hours of work may be elected either in the field of private law or in that of public law, social ethics, history, and economics.

Allowance for Studies Prosecuted Elsewhere.—The student who has satisfactorily completed at other universities, colleges, or law schools any considerable portion of the subjects offered by the Faculties of Law and Political Science (*viz.*, not less than the equivalent of one term's work of thirteen hours a week), may be excused from a corresponding portion of the four years' residence required at Columbia. Under this rule a student who holds the bachelor's degree from a college having a curriculum substantially equivalent to that of the School of Arts of Columbia College, and who has pursued graduate courses in history and economics amounting to one year's work of thirteen hours a week, may complete the Master of Laws' course at Columbia College in three years: and the student who has completed a two or three years' law course at another law school may similarly receive credit for courses equivalent to those offered in Columbia College. In no case, however, shall any one receive the degree of Master of Laws

[1] The courses offered by the two Faculties, from which the student is to elect fifty-two hours, aggregate at present more than one hundred and ten hours per week.

who has not spent four years in the study of history, economics, and public and private law in some university, college, or law school, including a residence of at least one term at Columbia College; and the decision whether work performed at another institution shall be accepted as equivalent to work at Columbia rests, as regards each subject, with the Faculty in whose jurisdiction that subject falls.

Master of Laws' Course for Students Holding the Degree of Bachelor of Laws from Columbia College.—Students who have completed the junior year in the School of Arts of Columbia College or in some other institution maintaining an equivalent curriculum, and who have obtained the degree of Bachelor of Laws from Columbia College after pursuing the full three years' course of study, shall be entitled, upon pursuing for an additional year a course of study of at least thirteen hours a week under the Faculty of Law or the Faculty of Political Science, or under both of these Faculties, and passing satisfactory examinations, to receive the degree of Master of Laws; provided that no student shall receive the degree who has not studied and passed satisfactory examinations in comparative constitutional law, administrative law, Roman law, international law, and in the three courses offered on equity, and who has not pursued at Columbia or elsewhere courses of instruction satisfactory to the Faculty of Political Science in history, social ethics, and economics.

Arrangement of Studies.—Under the above regulations the student may choose either of two courses leading to the degree of Master of Laws. He may study primarily for the Bachelor of Laws' degree, and after obtaining this, prosecute his studies a year longer for the master's degree; or he may register himself from the outset as a candidate for the master's degree without attempting to take the bachelor's degree. Those students who believe that they will be able to devote the necessary time to their legal studies are strongly recommended to take the latter course. Such students will find it to their advantage to make their elections for the first year largely in the field of social ethics, political philosophy, constitutional history, and economics, combining with these subjects courses in the elements of jurisprudence and the general principles of contracts and torts, and to divide the subsequent years between public and private law.

The student who has completed his junior year in the School

of Arts of Columbia College, or in some other college maintaining an equivalent curriculum, may obtain the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Columbia College upon such a combination of legal and political courses aggregating not less than fifteen hours a week for one year; and such courses will also be counted as a part of the fifty-two hours a week required for the degree of Master of Laws.

COURSES OF STUDY AND RESEARCH FOR 1894–95[1]

The course of study embraces instruction and research in three groups of subjects:

I History and Political Philosophy.

II Public Law and Comparative Jurisprudence.

III Economics and Social Science.

Seminaria

Outside of the regular instruction in the various subjects by lecture, it is the intention to furnish the students an opportunity for special investigation of historical, legal, economic and social questions under the direction of the professors. This is done by means of original papers prepared by the students. The papers are read before the professor and the students, and are then criticised and discussed. There will be at least one seminarium in each subject. The number of meetings and the topics to be discussed are determined each year. Attendance at a seminarium in the major subject is necessary on the part of candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy.

There are also preliminary seminaria in history and political economy designed primarily for those that are not fully prepared for the more advanced work. A preliminary seminarium taken by a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts will count for one hour toward the fifteen hours necessary for a degree.

Group 1—History and Political Philosophy

The student is supposed to be familiar with the outlines of European history, ancient and modern, as well as of American

[1] Subject to revision in details in case of need.

history. Students who are not thus prepared are recommended to take the undergraduate courses in history in the School of Arts. These are as follows [1]:

1 (A) *Outline of Mediæval and Modern History.*—Two hours a week: Mr. Colby.

2 (B) *Outline of European History since 1815.*—Two hours a week, first session: Prof. Dunning.

3 *Roman History.*—Two hours a week, first session: Prof. Munroe Smith.

4 *English History.*—One hour a week: Prof. Osgood.

5 *American History.*—One hour a week: Prof. Dunning.

6 *Historical and Political Geography.*—The purpose of this course is to give a description of the physical geography of Europe, to point out the various sections into which it is naturally divided, to trace the territorial growth of modern European states, and to describe the geographical and ethnic conditions of the present states of the European continent. One hour a week: Prof. Goodnow.

Subject A—European History

7 *General Political and Constitutional History of Europe*, comprehending in detail: a view of the political situation of imperial Rome; the history of the development of the government of the Christian church into the form of papal monarchy; the overthrow of the Roman imperial system and the establishment of German kingdoms throughout middle, western, and southern Europe; the character and constitution of these kingdoms; the conversion of the Germans to the Christian church, and the relations which the Christian church assumed towards the Germanic states; consolidation of the German kingdoms into the European empire of Charlemagne; character and constitution of the Carolingian state; its disruption through the development of the feudal system and the independent hierarchic church, and division into the kingdoms of Germany, France, and Italy; character and history of the feudal system as a state form; re-establishment of the imperial authority by the re-connection of Germany with Italy; conflict of the middle ages between church and state; the political disorganization and papal despotism resulting from the same; the

[1] The lettered courses are required for undergraduates.

development of the absolute monarchy and the reformation; the limitation of absolute kingly power and the development of constitutionalism; and lastly, the realization of the constitutional idea of the nineteenth century.—Four hours a week, first session: Prof. Osgood.

8 *The Political and Constitutional History of England.*—The object of this course of lectures is to trace the growth of the English constitution from the earliest to the present times, dwelling upon foreign relations during periods when they had an important influence. Particular attention is paid to the administrative system developed by the Norman monarchs, and to the struggle of the thirteenth century, which culminated in the legislative work of Edward I. The political results of the reformation are described. Under the Stuarts, the conflict between the crown and parliament, which had been interrupted at the close of the fourteenth century, was resumed, owing chiefly to the rise of Puritanism. The House of Commons now leads the opposition. The history of the struggle between the two is detailed till the most important questions in dispute were settled by the events of 1688–89. The development of parliamentary government under the aristocratic *régime* is then outlined. About the beginning of this century, and largely in consequence of the industrial revolution, the democratizing of the constitution began. The account given of the development of this tendency closes with the Reform Bill of 1884. The work of the first session will close at 1640. The history subsequent to that date will be treated during the second session.—Two hours a week: Prof. Osgood.

9 *The Relations of England and Ireland.*—In a general way, the Irish question has been the question of imposing upon the last and most persistent remnant of the old Celtic race the Teutonic ideas and institutions that have developed in England. Three phases of the process are clearly distinguishable in history—the political, the religious, and the economic. It is designed in the lectures to follow out in some detail the modifications in the relations of the two islands affected by the varying prominence of these different phases. The long struggle for English political supremacy over all Ireland from the twelfth to the seventeenth century, the religious wars, and the ruthless suppression of the Catholic population during the two succeeding centuries, and the origin and development of the land question out of the circum-

stances of both these periods, are described with special reference to their influence on the modern state of Irish affairs. Incidentally to these leading topics, the questions of governmental organization that have been prominent from time to time since the conquest are discussed, and the history of the Irish parliament is followed out in such a way as to illustrate the nature and importance of the agitation for home rule.—One hour a week, first session (1895–96) : Prof. Dunning.

10 *History of European Law.*—See *post.*, p. 26. Two hours a week : Prof. Munroe Smith.

11 *History of Diplomacy.*—See *post.*, p. 23.—Two hours a week first session : Prof. Moore.

12 *Early Church History.*—The ante-Nicene period, A.D. 100–311 ; spread and persecution ; literary conflict with heathenism and heresy ; conversion of the Roman empire ; development of Christian doctrine and discipline.—Two hours a week : —— ——

13 *Mediæval Church History.*—From the time of Constantine to the Reformation. Nicene and post-Nicene periods : monasticism ; rise of the papacy ; development of doctrine ; mediæval Christianity ; conversion of the barbarians ; separation of the Greek and Latin churches ; the papacy and the empire ; the crusades ; preparation for the reformation.—Two hours a week : —— ——

14 *Modern Church History.*—The reformation on the continent, in England and Scotland ; the Roman Catholic counter-reformation ; history of the Lutheran and Reformed churches.—Two hours a week : —— ——

15 *Seminarium in European History.*—Two hours a week : Prof. Osgood.

Subject B—American History

16 *Political and Constitutional History of the United States.*—This course of lectures covers the history of the colonies and of the revolutionary war ; the formation and dissolution of the confederate constitution of 1787, and its application down to the civil war ; the changes wrought in the constitution by the civil war, and the resulting transformation of the public law of the United States.—Four hours a week, second session : Prof. Burgess.

17 *Political History of the Colonies and of the American Revolution.*—This is an investigation course, extending through two years.

During the first year attention will be devoted to the settlement of the colonies and their development in the seventeenth century. During the second year the growth of the system of colonial administration, the conflict with the French, and the revolt of the colonies will be investigated. The object of the course is twofold : first, to acquaint the student as thoroughly as possible with the history of the period ; second, to teach him how to investigate and how to do the constructive work of the historian. The subject is taken up topically, and the titles of the chief original authorities bearing upon each topic are given by the instructor. These works the student must read, compare, and criticise. The result of his study must appear in the form of a consistent and truthful account of the event of which he is treating. It is intended that attention shall be fixed as exclusively as possible upon original sources. When secondary material is used, it must be examined and criticised in the light of the original. When necessary, an analytical study of the histories, relations, or other authorities is undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining the degree of their credibility. Attention is also called to the character of historical writing in each period under investigation. Students are brought, as far as possible, to view the world from the standpoint of the men whose works they are studying. It is intended that a class taking the full course shall have discussed before it all the most important original authorities bearing upon the history of the American colonies and revolution.—Two hours per week for two years : Prof. Osgood.

18 *The United States during Civil War and Reconstruction.*—The object of this course is to describe the constitutional principles which came into play during the period from 1860 to 1877. Among the topics discussed in more or less detail are : The principles of the appeal to arms ; the nature and scope of the "war power" ; the status of the negro as affected by the war ; the various theories of reconstruction ; the adoption of the last three amendments to the constitution ; the actual process of reconstruction ; the so-called "force legislation" ; and the circumstances attending the final cessation of national interference in the Southern States.—Two hours a week, second session : Prof. Dunning.

19 *History of American Diplomacy.*—See *post.*, p. 23. Two hours a week, second session : Prof. Moore.

20 *American Church History.*—Two hours a week : —— ——

21 *New York State and Federal Politics, 1820–1860.*—Among the chief topics treated in this course are : Anti-masonry, rise of the Whig party, internal improvements, agrarian insurrections, McLeod case, anti-slavery ideas before 1845, Texas and the Mexican war, compromise of 1850, election of 1852, Kansas-Nebraska bill, Dred Scott case, Lincoln-Douglas debate, election of 1860, efforts at compromise.—Two hours a week, second session : Dr. Bancroft.

22 *Charter and Political History of New York City.*—This course treats of the relations of the city to the state, showing the growth of municipal independence. The early charters conferred but few rights on the city, the selection of the most important city officials being made at Albany. Tammany Hall has been the most important and powerful party organization. A brief history of the Tammany organization, its rulers, and its method of nominating public officers, will be given. The "Tweed Ring" and the efforts of purifying city politics since its downfall will be described, including the reform charter of 1873, the amendments of 1884, the report of the Tilden Committee in 1875, and of the Roosevelt and Gibbs investigating committees.—Two hours a week, first session : Dr. Bernheim.

25 *Seminarium in Early American History.*—The subjects discussed in 1893–4 were : Topics on the history of the American colonies during the period of the restoration, 1660–1690. One hour a week : Prof. Osgood.

Subject C—Political Philosophy

26 *General History of Political Theories.*—Every people known to history has possessed some form, however vague and primitive, of political government. Every people which has attained a degree of enlightenment above the very lowest has been permeated by some ideas, more or less systematic, as to the origin, nature, and limitations of governmental authority. It is the purpose of this course to trace historically the development of these ideas, from the primitive notions of primitive people to the complex and elaborate philosophical theories that have characterized the ages of highest intellectual refinement.

Book I., after a short survey of the theocratic system of the Brahmans, treats mainly of the political philosophy of Greece and Rome, with especial attention to the profound speculations of Plato and Aristotle.

Book II. discusses the political doctrines of early Christianity and the Christian church, with the controversy of Papacy and Empire, and the elaborate systems of St. Thomas Aquinas and his adversaries.

Book III. treats of that age of renaissance and reformation in which Machiavelli and Bodin, Suarez and Bellarmino, Luther and Calvin worked out their various solutions of the great problem, how to reconcile the conflicting doctrines of theology, ethics, and politics.

Book IV. covers the period during which the theories were worked out which found realization in the English and French revolutions. Here are examined the doctrine of natural law, as developed by Grotius and Puffendorf, the doctrine of divine right of kings with its corollary of passive obedience, as in Filmer and Bossuet, the theory of the constitutionalists, Locke and Montesquieu, and the idea of social contract, made most famous by Rousseau.

Book V. traces the various currents of thought since Rousseau : the idealism of Kant, Fichte, and Hegel, the reactionary philosophy which sought to overcome the tendencies of the revolution, the historical school of Burke and Savigny, and the English individualists like Bentham, Mill, and Spencer.

—Three hours a week : Prof. Dunning.

27 *American Political Philosophy.*— As the first nation to realize in practice many of the principles that characterize the modern state, the United States offers special opportunities for research to the student of political philosophy. In this course a twofold line of discussion is followed : First, by a study of the various documents of the revolutionary era, the Declaration of Independence, the constitutions, national and commonwealth, and other state papers, the dominant ideas of the people are derived from their official records. Second, the writings of the leading statesmen, like Hamilton, Jefferson, Calhoun, and Webster, as well as the more systematic and philosophical works of Lieber, Mulford, Brownson, Jameson, and others, are analyzed and subjected to critical comment.—One hour a week : Prof. Dunning.

30 *Seminarium in Political Philosophy.*—One hour a week: Prof. Dunning.

Group II.—Public Law and Comparative Jurisprudence

Subject A—Constitutional Law

1 *Comparative Constitutional Law of the Principal European States and of the United States;* comprehending a comparison of the provisions of the constitutions of England, United States, France, and Germany, the interpretation of the same by the legislative enactments and judicial decisions of the states, and the generalization from them of the fundamental principles of public law common to them all.—Three hours a week, December to May: Prof. Burgess.

2 *Comparative Constitutional Law of the Several Commonwealths of the American Union.*—In this course of lectures comparison is made in the same manner of the constitutions of the forty-four commonwealths of the Union.—One hour a week, second session: Dr. Bernheim.

5 *Seminarium in Constitutional Law.*—The subject discussed in 1893–94 was the power of Congress over the Territories.—Two hours a week: Prof. Burgess.

Subject B—International Law

6 *History of Diplomacy.*—The object of this course is to exhibit the evolution of the relations between independent states and the manner in which those relations are conducted. The history of the diplomatic system of Europe is traced from its beginnings to the present time, and an exposition is given of the religious, dynastic, territorial, and commercial struggles of which that system is the result. The first part of the course relates to the development of the European concert prior to the Peace of Westphalia. This is followed by an examination of the most important of the general European treaties, beginning with those concluded at the Congress of Westphalia in 1648, and ending with the Treaty of Berlin of 1878.—Two hours a week, first session: Prof. Moore.

7 *History of American Diplomacy.*—In the study of American diplomacy special attention will be given to the history and method of the diplomacy of the United States. The course will

comprehend (1) the diplomacy of the Revolution; (2) the period from the Treaty of Peace of 1783 to the termination of the war of 1812; (3) from the termination of that war to the civil war; (4) from the outbreak of the latter war to the present time.—Two hours a week, second session: Prof. Moore.

8 *International Law.*—This course treats of the general principles of international law, as it has been developed by positive agreement, in the form of treaties and conventions, and by common usage, as shown in legislation, in the decisions of international tribunals and of municipal courts, and in the conduct of nations. The rules thus discovered are discussed in the light of the principles of reason and justice, as scientifically presented by writers on international law, and an effort is made to trace the systematic establishment of the rules which govern intercourse among nations at the present day.—Two hours a week: Prof. Moore.

10 *Seminarium in International Law.*—2 hours a week: Prof. Moore.

Subject C—Criminal Law

11 *Criminal Law, including the Conflict of Penal Laws and Extradition.*—This course embraces (1) the general principles of criminal law, defining the relation of the individual to the state, as regards the maintenance of public order; (2) the conflict of penal laws, and the punishment of extra-territorial crime; (3) extradition, including (*a*) the delivery up of fugitives from justice as between nations, and (*b*) the delivery of such fugitives as between the states of the American Union, or interstate rendition.—Two hours a week: Prof. Moore.

Subject D—Administrative Law

16 *Comparative Administrative Law of the United States and the principal European States.*—The purpose of this course is to present the general principles of the administrative law of the United States, both in the nation and in the commonwealths, and to compare them with the law of England, France, and Germany. The following list of topics will give a general idea of the particular subjects discussed: The principle of the separation or distribution of powers; the executive power; administrative councils; heads of departments, their tenure of office, their powers and duties; local (including municipal) government; officers, their

appointment or election, their duties, their rights, removal from office ; the administration in action ; the control over the administration possessed by the higher administrative officers, the courts, and the legislature. Special attention will here be paid to the writs of *mandamus*, *quo warranto*, *certiorari*, *habeas corpus*, and prohibition, and their statutory substitutes, by means of which the courts exercise their control over the administration. The new courts will also be examined, which have been established in France and Germany during this century, and to which the name of administrative courts has been given.—Two hours a week : Prof. Goodnow.

17 *The Law of Municipal Corporations.*—This course treats of the development of the American municipal corporation and the differences between it and the modern English municipal corporation ; the creation of municipal corporations ; the control over American municipal corporations possessed by the commonwealth legislature, and its constitutional limitations both national and commonwealth ; the dissolution of municipal corporations, and its effect ; the organization of municipal corporations together with a detailed discussion of their powers and liabilities both as governmental agencies and as corporate bodies, subjects of private law.—Two hours a week, first session : Prof. Goodnow.

18 *The Law of Taxation.*—The subjects treated in this course are : The nature of taxes and the taxing power ; the limitations placed by the constitutions, both national and commonwealth, upon the taxing power ; the construction of tax proceedings ; the rules of law relative to the particular taxes, both national and commonwealth, levied in the United States ; the methods of assessment and collection ; the remedies open to the individua. against arbitrary, unjust, and illegal taxation ; and the law of assessments for local improvements of property specially benefited.—Two hours a week, second session : Prof. Goodnow.

20 *Seminarium in Administrative Law.*—Two hours a week : Prof. Goodnow.

Subject E—Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence

21 *Roman Law I.*—The history and institutions of the classical and Justinian law. Sohm's *Institutes*, supplemented by lectures. —Two hours a week, first session : Prof. Munroe Smith.

22 *Roman Law II.*—Cases from the *Digest*, principally in contracts.—Two hours a week, second session : Prof. Munroe Smith.

23 *History of European Law.*—This course treats (1) of primitive law, with especial reference to the usages and ideas of the Indo-Germanic races ; (2) of early German law, including a comparison of Scandinavian, Anglo-Saxon, and continental German customs ; (3) of mediæval European law, including feudal and canon law ; (4) of the "reception" of Justinian civil law ; and (5) of the genesis and character of the great modern codes.—Two hours a week (1895–96) : Prof. Munroe Smith.

24 *Comparative Jurisprudence.*—This course, based mainly on a comparison of the modern Roman and the English common law, aims to present the leading principles of modern property law and family law.—Two hours a week : Prof. Munroe Smith.

25 *International Private Law.*—In this course the theories of the foreign authorities and the practice of the foreign courts in the so-called "conflicts of law" are compared with the solution given to these questions by our own courts.—One hour a week : Prof. Munroe Smith.

29 *Seminarium in Legal History.*—One hour a week : Prof. Munroe Smith.

30 *Seminarium in Comparative Legislation.*—One hour a week : Prof. Munroe Smith.

Group III—Economics and Social Science

It is presumed that students before entering the school possess a knowledge of the general principles of political economy as laid down in the ordinary manuals by Walker or Mill, and also a knowledge of the general facts of economic history. Students who are not thus prepared are recommended to take the undergraduate courses in the School of Arts. These are [1] :

1 (A) *Elements of Political Economy.*—Two hours a week, second session : Prof. Mayo-Smith and Mr. Weston.

2 *Economic History of Europe and America.*—Two hours a week, second session : Prof. Seligman and Mr. Weston.

Subject A—Political Economy and Finance

3 *Historical and Practical Political Economy.*—This course is in-

[1] The lettered course is required for undergraduates.

tended to give the student a knowledge of the economic development of the world, in order that he may understand present economic institutions and solve present economic problems. The principal topics are: the study of political economy and its relation to political science; general sketch of the economic development of the world; the institutions of private property, bequest, and inheritance, and the principle of personal liberty as affecting the economic condition of the world; the problems of production, such as land tenure, population, capital, different forms of productive enterprise, statistics of production, particularly the natural resources of the United States; problems of exchange, such as free trade and protection, railroads, money, bimetallism, paper-money, banking, commercial crises, etc.; problems of distribution, such as wages, trades-unions, co-operation, poor relief, factory laws, profit and interest, rent, progress and poverty; and finally a consideration of the function of the state in economic affairs.—Three hours a week: Prof. Mayo-Smith.

4 *History of Political Economy.*—In this course the various systems of political economy are discussed in their historical development. The chief exponents of the different schools are taken up in their order, but especial attention is directed to the wider aspects of the connection between the theories and the organization of the existing industrial society. The chief writers discussed are:

I *Antiquity:* Orient, Greece, and Rome.
II *Middle ages:* Aquinas, Glossators, writers on money, the usury question, etc.
III *Mercantilists:* Stafford, Mun, Petty, North, Locke; Bodin, Vauban, Forbonnais; Serra, Galiani, Justi, etc.
IV *Physiocrats:* Quesnay, Gournay, Turgot, etc.
V *Adam Smith and precursors:* Tucker, Hume, Cantillon, Steuart.
VI *English school:* Malthus, Ricardo, Senior, McCulloch, Chalmers, Jones, Mill, etc.
VII *The continent:* Say, Sismondi, Hermann, List, Cournot, Bastiat, etc.
VIII *German historical school:* Roscher, Knies, Hildebrand, etc.
IX *Recent development:* Rogers, Jevons, Cairnes, Bagehot,

Leslie, Toynbee, Marshall; Wagner, Schmoller, Held, Brentano, Cohn; Menger, Sax, Böhm-Bawerk, Wieser; Leroy-Beaulieu, De Laveleye, Gide; Cossa, Nazzani, Loria, Ricca-Salerno, Pantaleoni; Carey, George, Walker, Clark, Patten, Adams, etc.

—Two hours a week: Prof. Seligman.

5 *Science of Finance.*—This course is historical as well as comparative and critical. It treats of the various rules of public expenditures and the methods of meeting the same among different civilized nations. It describes the different kinds of public revenue, including the public domain and public property, public works and industrial undertakings, special assessments, fees and taxes. It is in great part a course on the history, theories, and methods of taxation in all civilized countries. It considers also public debt, methods of borrowing, redemption, refunding, repudiation, etc. Finally it describes the financial organization of the state, by which the revenue is collected and expended, and discusses the budget, national, state, and local. Students are furnished with the current public documents of the United States treasury, and the chief financial reports of the leading commonwealths, and are expected to understand all the facts in regard to public debt, currency, and revenue therein contained.—Two hours a week: Prof. Seligman.

6 *Financial History of the United States.*—This course endeavors to present a complete survey of American legislation on currency, finance, and taxation, as well as its connection with the state of industry and commerce. Attention is called especially to the financial history of the colonies (colonial currency and taxation); to the financial methods of the revolution and the confederation; to the financial policy of the Federalists and the Republicans up to the war of 1812, including the refunding and payment of the debt, the internal revenue, and the banking and currency problems; to the financial history of the war with England; to the changes in the methods of taxation, and the crises of 1819, 1825, 1837; to the distribution of the surplus and the United States bank; to the currency problems up to the civil war; to the financial management of the war; to the methods of resumption, payment of the debt, national banks, currency questions, and problems of taxation; and finally to the recent

evelopment in national, state, and municipal finance and taxation. —Two hours a week, second session (1895–96) : Prof. Seligman.

7 *Industrial and Tariff History of the United States.*—The arguments of extreme free-traders, as of extreme protectionists, are often so one-sided that an impartial judgment can be formed only through a knowledge of the actual effects of the tariffs. It is the object of this course to give a detailed history of each customs tariff of the United States from the very beginning ; to describe the arguments of its advocates and of its opponents in each case ; to trace as far as possible the position of each of the leading industries before and after the passage of the chief tariff acts, and thus to determine how far the legislation of the United States has developed or hampered the progress of industry and the prosperity of the whole country. Attention is called especially to the industrial history of the colonies ; to the genesis of the protective idea and to Hamilton's report ; to the tariffs from 1789 to 1808 ; to the restriction and the war with England ; to the tariffs of 1816, 1824, and the "tariff of abominations" of 1828 ; to the infant-industry argument ; to the compromise and its effect on manufacturers ; to the area of moderate free trade ; to the tariff of 1857 ; to the war tariffs ; to their continuance, and to the pauper-labor argument ; to the McKinley act, and the changes up to the present time.—Two hours a week, second session (1895–96) : Prof. Seligman.

8 *Railroad Problems ; Economic, Social and Legal.*—These lectures treat of railroads in the fourfold aspect of their relation to the investors, the employees, the public, and the state respectively. A history of railways and railway policy in America and Europe forms the preliminary part of the course. All the problems of railway management, in so far as they are of economic importance, come up for discussion. Among the subjects treated are : financial methods, railway construction, speculation profits, failures, accounts and reports, expenses, tariffs, principles of rates, classification and discrimination, competition and pooling, accidents, employers' liability, etc. Especial attention is paid to the methods of regulation and legislation in the United States as compared with European methods, and the course closes with a general discussion of state *versus* private management.—Two hours a week, first session (1895–96) : Prof. Seligman.

14 *Preliminary Seminarium in Political Economy.*—Primarily for those that have already studied economics for only a year. The subject in 1893–94 was bimetallism and the monetary situation.—Two hours a week: Professors Mayo-Smith and Seligman, and Mr. Weston.

15 *Seminarium in Political Economy and Finance.*—For advanced students. The subjects in 1893–94 were (1) Origin and development of the differential theory of distribution. (2) The income tax in theory and practice.—Two hours, bi-weekly: Prof. Seligman.

Subject B—Sociology and Statistics[1]

16 *Physical Geography, Anthropology, and Ethnology.*—This course will treat of the following subjects:

I *Physical Geography* in its relation to the development of culture: a) areas of characterization, acclimatization, etc.; b) theories of distribution.

II *History of the Science of Anthropology.*

III *Prehistoric Archæology*, including earliest evidences of human life, theories of migration, etc.

IV *Ethnology:* a) language; b) manners and customs; c) classification of races; d)[2] race problems biologically considered, including variation, intermingling, and extermination.

V *Anthropometry*[2].

VI *Comparative Mythology.*[2]—Two hours a week: Dr. Ripley.

17 *Practical Statistics.*—This course is a series of talks about the use of statistics in political economy and social science, with use of the current statistical publications of the United States, and explanation of their value as sources of information and illustrations of statistical methods, fallacies, graphical representation, etc. The topics are: population in its economic relation, emigration and immigration, production of wealth, money, commerce, wages, banking, finance, etc.—Two hours, first session: Prof. Mayo-Smith.

[1] For a fuller statement of the work in Sociology and the allied courses and equipment, see the separate announcement of the Courses in Sociology.

[2] This course will be given in the University Faculty of Philosophy by Dr. Livingston Farrand.

18 *Statistical Science: Methods and Results.*—This course is intended to furnish a basis for social science by supplementing the historical, legal and economic knowledge already gained by such a knowledge of social phenomena as can be gained only by statistical observation. Under the head of statistics of population are considered: race and ethnological distinctions, nationality, density, city and country, sex, age, occupation, religion, education, births, deaths, marriages, mortality tables, emigration, etc. Under economic statistics: land, production of food, raw material, labor, wages, capital, means of transportation, shipping, prices, etc. Under the head of moral statistics are considered: statistics of suicide, vice, crime of all kinds, causes of crime, condition of criminals, repression of crime, penalties and effect of penalties, etc. Finally is considered the method of statistical observations, the value of the results obtained, the doctrine of the will, and the possibility of discovering social laws.—Two hours a week: Prof. Mayo-Smith.

19 *Communistic and Socialistic Theories.*—The present organization of society is attacked by socialistic writers, who demand many changes, especially in the institution of private property and the system of free competition. It is the object of this course to describe what these attacks are, what changes are proposed, and how far these changes seem desirable or possible. At the same time an account is given of actual socialistic movements, such as the international, social democracy, etc. Advantage is taken of these discussions to make the course really one on social science, by describing modern social institutions, such as private property, in their historical origin and development, and their present justification.—Two hours a week (1895–96): Prof. Mayo-Smith.

20 *General Sociology.*—This course includes a systematic study of general sociology. The attempts that have been made since Comte to construct a science of society are explained in a review of the literature, which is brought down to the present time. A society is described in ethnographic terms, as a subdivision of the population of the earth, which has a territorial or ethnical ground of unity and develops its own distinctive culture and organization. The causes and laws of its natural evolution, so far as they are yet apparent, are presented. Particular attention is given to the

economic causes of social development. The modern theories of utility, subjective value, and wealth-consumption are shown to have important sociological bearings. They enter into our interpretations of legal traditions and political forms, as well as into our explanations of industrial customs, the division of labor, and public policy. Economic and sociological theory are thus brought into close relations to each other. The latter part of the course deals largely with the causes and consequences of the rapid growth of modern populations and their concentration in cities.—Two hours a week, first session: Prof. Giddings.

21 *The Evolution of the Family.*—The family is the unitary group in human society. The study of its organization and history is of the same importance for the sociologist that the study of cell structure and differentiation is for the biologist. The investigations of Bachofen, Morgan, Maine, and MacLennan into the origins of marriage, kinship, household organization, and clan relationships, stimulated sociological research as nothing else has ever done. The course on the evolution of the family presents the results of these researches, reviewing the literature and discussing some of the more important problems, such as those of the early forms of marriage, the relation of the family to the clan and the tribe, the status of women and children, etc. These studies lead up to an examination of the family in modern society, in country and city, under various conditions of nationality, residence, occupation, density of population, sanitary surroundings, education, religion, etc. In conclusion, the increase of divorce is considered, in its causes and consequences, and in its relation to public opinion and legislation.—Two hours a week, second session: Prof. Giddings.

22 *Pauperism, Poor Laws, and Charities.*—The foundation of this course is a careful study of the English poor law; its history, practical working, and consequences. On this foundation is built a study of pauperism in general, but especially as it may be now observed in great cities. The laws of the different commonwealths in regard to paupers, out-relief, alms-houses, dependent children, etc., are compared. Finally the special modern methods of public and private philanthropy are considered, with particular attention to charity organization, the restriction of out-door alms, and the reclamation of children.—Two hours a week, first session: Prof. Giddings.

23 *Crime and Penology.*—This course comprises a special study of the sociological problems of crime and penology. It takes up in order the nature and definitions of crime, the increase of crime and its modern forms, criminal anthropology—the physical and psychological characteristics of the criminal type,—the social causes of crime, surroundings, parental neglect, education, the question of responsibility, historical methods of punishment, the history of efforts to reform prison methods, modern methods, the solitary system, the Elmira system, classification of criminals, classes of prisons, reformatories, and jails.—Two hours a week, second session: Prof. Giddings.

24 *Ethnology and the Population of the United States.*—This course studies the origin of the population of the United States, the history of immigration, the ethnical elements and their influence on institutions and social progress.—Two hours a week, second session: Prof. Mayo-Smith.

29 *Seminarium in Statistics.*—Work in the statistical laboratory —Four hours, weekly: Prof. Mayo-Smith.

30 *Seminarium in Social Science.*—Two hours, bi-weekly: Prof. Giddings.

ORDER OF STUDIES

It is recommended by the faculty that students, who intend to devote their whole time to the courses of study offered by this faculty, take them in the following order:

FIRST YEAR

	Hours per week
Constitutional History of Europe, United States, and England	6
Political Economy	3
Science of Finance	2
Practical Statistics (1st session)	2
History of Political Theories	3
Relations of England and Ireland (1st session)	1

Roman Law 2
Physical Geography and Anthropology (1st session) . . 2
Financial History of the United States (2d session) . . 2
Tariff History of the United States (2d session) . . . 2

SECOND YEAR

Comparative Constitutional Law of the principal European states and of the United States, Dec. 1st to end of year 3
History of European Law 2
Comparative Administrative Law of the United States, and of the principal European states . . . 2
History of Political Economy 2
Social Science: Communistic and Socialistic Theories . . 2
Colonial History of the United States 2
History of Diplomacy (1st session) 2
History of American Diplomacy (2d session) 2
American Political Philosophy 1
Sociology (1st session) 2
Evolution of the Family (2d session) 2
New York State and Federal Politics (2d session) . . . 2
Early and Mediæval Church History 4

THIRD YEAR

Comparative Jurisprudence 2
International Law 2
Criminal Law 2
International Private Law 1
Law of Municipal Corporations (1st session) 2
Law of Taxation (2d session) 2
History of the United States, 1860–1877 1
New York City Politics (1st session) 2
Statistics, Methods, and Results 2
Railroad Problems 2
Pauperism and Poor Relief (1st session) 2
Crime and Penology (2d session) 2
Ethnology (2d session) 2
Modern and American Church History 4

UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIPS

Twenty-four university fellowships have been established, tenable for one year, with a possibility of reappointment for reasons of weight. Applications for fellowships should be addressed to the President of Columbia College on blank forms provided for the purpose. The following rules regarding the fellowships have been established by the University Council:

1 The application shall be made prior to March 1, in writing, addressed to the President of Columbia College. Applications received later than March 1 may fail of consideration. The term of the fellowship is one year, dating from July 1. Residence should begin October 1.

2 The candidate must give evidence

(*a*) Of a liberal education, such as a diploma already granted, or about to be received, from a college or scientific school of good repute;

(*b*) Of decided fitness for a special line of study, such as an example of some scientific or literary work already performed;

(*c*) Of upright character, such as testimonial from some instructor.

3 The value of each fellowship is five hundred dollars. Payments will be based on the time during which the fellow shall have been in residence. The holder of a fellowship is exempt from the charges for tuition.

4 Every holder of a fellowship will be expected to perform such duties as may be allotted to him in connection with his course of study, which course will be such as to lead to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He will be expected to devote his time to the prosecution of special studies under the direction of the head of the department to which he belongs, and before the close of the academic year to give evidence of progress by the preparation of a thesis, the completion of a research, the delivery of a lecture, or by some other method. He must reside in New York or vicinity during the academic year.

5 No holder of a fellowship shall be permitted to pursue a profession or technical course of study during his term. With the written approval of the President, but not otherwise, he may

give instruction or assistance in any department of the University.

6 No fellow shall be allowed to accept remunerative employment except by written permission of the President, and the acceptance of any such employment, without such permission, shall operate to vacate the fellowship.

7 A fellow may be reappointed at the end of the year for reasons of weight. No fellow may be reappointed for more than two terms of one year each.

8 As these fellowships are awarded as honors, those who are disposed, for the benefit of others or for any other reason, to waive the pecuniary emolument, may do so, and still have their names retained on the list of fellows.

PRIZES

Prize in Political Economy

An annual prize of $150 for the best essay on some subject in political economy has been established by Mr. Edwin R. A. Seligman, of the class of 1879 of the School of Arts. Competition for the prize is open to all members of the School of Political Science. The topic selected must be approved by the faculty, and the essay itself must be not less than twenty thousand words in length.

James Gordon Bennett Prize in Political Science

A prize of $50, to be given on Commencement Day, has been established by Mr. James Gordon Bennett. The prize is to be awarded by the Faculty of Political Science for the best essay in English prose upon some subject of contemporaneous interest in the domestic or foreign policy of the United States. The subject is assigned each year by the Faculty. The competition is open to Seniors in the School of Arts, whether regular or special students, and to all students under any of the University Faculties who have not yet taken the baccalaureate degree in arts, letters, or philosophy, provided that they take courses amounting to six hours a week throughout the year in the School of Political Science. Essays must be submitted to the President on or before

May 1, 1894. If no satisfactory essay is received, no award will be made. No award will be made for any essay that is defective in English composition.

ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

This institution is devoted to the cultivation and advancement of the political sciences. It is composed mainly of graduates of Columbia College in the Schools of Law and Political Science, but any person whose previous studies have fitted him to participate in the work of the academy is eligible to membership.

Meetings of the academy are held on the first Mondays of each month. At these meetings papers are read by members presenting the results of original investigation by the writers in some department of political science.

Prize Lectureships

The trustees have established in the School of Political Science three prize lectureships of the annual value of five hundred dollars each, tenable for three years. The power of appointment is vested in the faculty. One of these three lectureships becomes vacant at the close of each academic year. The previous holder may be reappointed. The conditions of competition are as follows :

1 The candidate must be a graduate of Columbia College in the School of Political Science or the School of Law. In the latter case he must have pursued the curriculum of the School of Political Science for at least two years.

2 He must be an active member of the Academy of Political Science.

3 He must have read at least one paper before the Academy of Political Science during the year next preceding the appointment.

The duty of the lecturer is to deliver annually, before the students of political science, a series of at least twenty lectures, the result of original investigation.

These prize lectureships will be found especially useful and welcome to graduates of the school who propose to devote themselves to an academic career, and who in this way may acquire

the experience and acquaintance with university methods of teaching which will stand them in good stead in their future career.

LIBRARY

The students of the School of Political Science are entitled to the use, subject to the rules established by the library committee, of the entire university library. The library is open from 8:30 A.M. to 11 P.M. during term time, and from 8:30 A.M. to 10 P.M. during the summer vacation. Information concerning the sources and literature of the political sciences is given in the various courses of lectures held in the schools.

The special library of political science was begun in 1877, and it was intended to include the most recent and most valuable European and American works in this department. Particular attention is given to providing the material needed for original investigation. Every journal of importance, American or foreign, is taken regularly by the library. Any book needed by advanced students can usually be bought at once.

The library contains at present (March, 1894) about 170,000 volumes. In the department of Political Science there are about 65,000 volumes. The collection is particularly rich in works on international, constitutional, and administrative law, Roman law and foreign law, and is growing in these departments at the rate of several thousand volumes yearly. Another feature is the full collection of national, state, and local governmental reports and statistics in the various domains of economic inquiry, especially labor, finance, charity, poor law, and transportation reports.

Students of history, economics, and public law will find New York to be a centre of library facilities absolutely unrivalled elsewhere in this country. In addition to the University library there are rich treasures at the Astor Library, Lenox Library, New York Historical Library, Long Island Historical Library, Library of the Charity Organization Society, the Bar Association Library, and the Law Institute Library, to each of which students have access under favorable conditions. Advanced students of economics also have at their disposal the library of the professor of Political Economy and Finance, which contains the most complete collection of works on political economy to be found in the United States.

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
10.30–11.30	Physical Geography and Anthropology, Dr. RIPLEY.	History of Political Theories, Prof. DUNNING.	History of Political Theories, Prof. DUNNING.		History of Political Theories, Prof. DUNNING.
1.30–2.30	Constitutional History of Europe and the United States, Prof. OSGOOD. Prof. BURGESS.	Constitutional History of Europe and the United States, Prof. OSGOOD. Prof. BURGESS.	Constitutional History of Europe and the United States, Prof. OSGOOD. Prof. BURGESS.	Constitutional History of Europe and the United States, Prof. OSGOOD. Prof. BURGESS.	Historical and Practical Political Economy, Prof. MAYO-SMITH.
2.30–3.30					Seminarium in Political Economy, Profs. MAYO-SMITH and SELIGMAN.
3.30–4.30	Historical and Practical Political Economy, Prof. MAYO-SMITH.	Constitutional History of England, Prof. OSGOOD.	Historical and Practical Political Economy, Prof. MAYO-SMITH.	Constitutional History of England, Prof. OSGOOD.	Seminarium in Political Economy, Profs. MAYO-SMITH and SELIGMAN.
4.30–5.30		Taxation and Finance, Prof. SELIGMAN.		Taxation and Finance, Prof. SELIGMAN.	

[1] Subject to change.

HOURS OF LECTURES[1]

SECOND YEAR

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
11.30–12.30		United States during Civil War and Reconstruction, Prof. DUNNING.	United States during Civil War and Reconstruction, Prof. DUNNING.		
1.30–2.30				Roman Law, Prof. MUNROE SMITH.	Roman Law, Prof. MUNROE SMITH.
2.30–3.30	Comparative Constitutional Law, Dec. to May, Prof. BURGESS.	Comparative Constitutional Law, Dec. to May, Prof. BURGESS.	Comparative Constitutional Law, Dec. to May, Prof. BURGESS.	History of Diplomacy, Prof. MOORE.	History of Diplomacy, Prof. MOORE. Sociology, The Family, Prof. GIDDINGS.
3.30–4.30	United States Colonial History, Prof. OSGOOD.	History of Political Economy, Prof. SELIGMAN.	United States Colonial History, Prof. OSGOOD.	History of Political Economy, Prof. SELIGMAN.	Sociology, The Family, Prof. GIDDINGS.
4.30–5.30	Administrative Law, Prof. GOODNOW.		Administrative Law, Prof. GOODNOW.		

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
9.30–10.30		Municipal Corporations, Law of Taxation, Prof. GOODNOW.		Municipal Corporations, Law of Taxation, Prof. GOODNOW.	
11.30–12.30	International Law, Prof. MOORE. — Ethnology, Prof. MAYO-SMITH.	International Law, Prof. MOORE. — Ethnology, Prof. MAYO-SMITH.	Comparative Jurisprudence, Prof. MUNROE SMITH.	Criminal Law, Prof. MOORE. — International Private Law, Prof. MUNROE SMITH.	Criminal Law, Prof. Moore. — Comparative Jurisprudence, Prof. MUNROE SMITH.
1.30–2.30	Pauperism, Penology, Prof. GIDDINGS.		Pauperism, Penology, Prof. GIDDINGS.		
2.30–3.30				American Political Philosophy, Prof. DUNNING.	
3.30–4.30	United States Colonial History. Prof. OSGOOD.	New York State and City Politics, Dr. BERNHEIM.	United States Colonial History, Prof. OSGOOD.		State and Federal Politics 1820–1860, Dr. BANCROFT.
4.30–5.30	Statistics, Prof. MAYO-SMITH.		Statistics, Prof. MAYO-SMITH.		

[1] Subject to change.

CALENDAR

1894—Feb. 12—Second term begins, Monday.
Feb. 22—Washington's birthday, Thursday, holiday.
March 23—Good-Friday, holiday.
May 21—Concluding examinations begin, Monday.
May 30—Memorial day, Wednesday, holiday.
June 13—Commencement, Wednesday.
Sept. 26—Matriculation and Registration of students begin, Wednesday.
Oct. 1—First term, 141st year, begins, Monday.
Nov. 6—Election day, Tuesday, holiday.
Nov. 29—Thanksgiving day, Thursday, holiday.
Dec. 24—Christmas holidays begin, Monday.
1895—Jan. 5—Christmas holidays end, Saturday.
Jan. 28—Mid-year examinations begin, Monday.
Feb. 9—First term ends, Saturday.
Feb. 11—Second term begins, Monday.
Feb. 22—Washington's birthday, Thursday, holiday.
Feb. 27—Ash-Wednesday, holiday.
April 12—Good-Friday, holiday.
May 20—Concluding examinations begin, Monday.
May 30—Memorial day, Thursday, holiday.
June 12—Commencement, Wednesday.
Oct. 2—Matriculation day, Wednesday.
Oct. 7—First term, 142d year begins, Monday.

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY of ILLINOIS.

Barnard College
New York City

COURSES

IN THE

SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

IN

HISTORY, ECONOMICS, AND SOCIOLOGY

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

THE UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

OF

COLUMBIA COLLEGE

1895–96

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Mrs. Robert Abbé
Mrs. Blanche Wilder Bellamy
Mrs. Mary Billings
Mrs. Calvin S. Brice
Mrs. Henry Clews
Miss Helen Gray Cone
Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin
Mrs. Julien T. Davies
Mrs. John F. Dillon
Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge
Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge
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Miss Jeannette L. Gilder
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Mrs. Almon Goodwin
Mrs. James J. Goodwin
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Mrs. Augustus D. Shepard
Mrs. Algernon Sullivan
Mrs. A. B. Stone
Mrs. Louis Tiffany
Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson
Miss Amy Townsend
Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer
Mrs. Henry Villard
Mrs. Edward Winslow
Mrs. Lorenzo G. Woodhouse

FOUNDERS

(Any person giving not less than $5,000 will be enrolled among the Founders of Barnard College.)

Mr. Jacob H. Schiff
Mr. James Talcott
Mrs. James J. Goodwin
Mrs. Seth Low
Mrs. Esther Herrman
Mr. J. Pierrepont Morgan
In the name of
Josiah M. Fiske
Mrs. F. P. Olcott

REGISTRAR

Mrs. N. W. Liggett

UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

OF

COLUMBIA COLLEGE

SETH LOW, LL.D., *President*

JOHN W. BURGESS, Ph.D., LL.D.....323 West 57th St.
Professor of History, Political Science, and Constitutional Law
Dean of the Faculty

RICHMOND MAYO-SMITH, Ph.D.....305 West 77th St.
Professor of Political Economy and Social Science

MUNROE SMITH, A.M., J.U.D....115th St., near Riverside Drive
Professor of Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence

FRANK J. GOODNOW, A.M., LL.B.....25 West 74th St.
Professor of Administrative Law
Secretary of the Faculty

EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, LL.B., Ph.D.*.....40 West 71st St.
Professor of Political Economy and Finance

HERBERT L. OSGOOD, Ph.D.....545 West 149th St.
Adjunct Professor of History

WILLIAM A. DUNNING, Ph.D.....70 Hanson Place, Brooklyn
Adjunct Professor of History and Political Philosophy

JOHN BASSETT MOORE, A.B.....24 Locust St., Flushing, L. I.
Hamilton Fish Professor of International Law and Diplomacy

FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS, A.M.....150 W. 79th St.
Professor of Sociology

JOHN BATES CLARK, Ph.D.....Columbia College
Professor of Political Economy

* Professor Seligman will probably be absent on leave during 1895–96. Provision, however, will be made in that case for his courses

JAMES HARVEY ROBINSON, Ph.D.....Columbia College
Professor of History

A. C. BERNHEIM, LL.B., Ph.D.....12 East 65th St.
Lecturer on the Political History of the State and City of New York.

OTHER OFFICERS.

FREDERIC BANCROFT, Ph.D., Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C.
Prize Lecturer, 1892–95, on American History

WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY, Ph.D.....Columbia College
Prize Lecturer, 1893–96, on Physical Geography and Anthropology

GEORGE LOUIS BEER, A.M.....38 Manhattan Square, South
Prize Lecturer, 1894–97, on European History

ARTHUR M. DAY, A.M.....East Side House, Foot East 76th St.
Assistant in Economics

HARRY A. CUSHING.....251 West 54th St.
Assistant in History

ROBERT SENFTNER.....Columbia College
Registrar

Admission and Attendance

Students are received either as candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, or Doctor of Philosophy, or to pursue special or partial courses.

Students desiring to pursue their studies under the direction of the Faculty of Political Science as candidates for a degree, must have completed the curriculum of some college in good standing at least to the close of the junior year. Certificates of graduation or dismission from institutions of learning in foreign countries are also accepted.

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts are required to pursue courses of instruction amounting in all to not less than fifteen hours of attendance per week for one year, and must conform to such requirements regarding a graduation thesis as are established for members of the senior class in the School of Arts. Their selection of studies is not confined to those in this faculty. Students may pursue courses offered by the Faculty of Philosophy or the Faculty of Pure Science, and count the same as part of the requirements for the bachelor's degree.

Candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy must hold a bachelor's degree from some college in good standing, and continue their studies for not less than one and two years respectively. They are required to pursue courses of study and research in one major and two minor subjects. For specific regulations see pages 10 to 15. The period of study above indicated for the attainment of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy is a minimum period. In most cases candidates for this degree have found it necessary to devote three years after the attainment of the baccalaureate degree to the work required for the doctorate.

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy who have been in residence at other universities are given credit for the same. But no student can be a candidate for any degree unless he has been in residence at least one session.

Students who are not candidates for a degree, and who can show ability to read French and German, are admitted to any courses which they are found competent to undertake.

There are no examinations for admission, either as candidates for a degree or as special students. Students are admitted at any time during the year, and may present themselves for examination for a degree whenever the requirements as to residence and an essay or dissertation have been complied with.

Matriculation and Registration

Each student on first connecting herself with Barnard College is required to sign the matriculation book in the office of the Dean. Immediately after matriculation, and before entering upon her studies each year thereafter, every student who desires to pursue her studies, either wholly or in part, under the direction of the Faculty of Political Science, must register herself in the office of the Dean of that faculty and receive a registration book. Until her matriculation and registration are completed, no student is entitled to attend any university exercises whatever, nor will any attendance previous to matriculation and registration be counted as part of the residence required for a degree.

Students proposing to study under this faculty are desired to present themselves for registration on the Wednesday next before the first Monday in October.

Fees

Each student on first connecting herself with Barnard College is required to pay a matriculation fee of $5.

The annual fee for every candidate for a degree is $150, payable in two equal installments, one at the opening of the college in October, and one at the beginning of the second term in February, with the proviso that the entire sum to be paid by any can-

didate for the degree of Master of Arts shall be $150, and for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, $300.

Graduate students taking special courses, who afterwards qualify as candidates for one of the higher degrees must pay, before being admitted to examination, the difference between the maximum fee for such degree and the sum of the fees already paid by them.

The fee for all students not candidates for a degree is calculated at the rate of $15 a year for each hour a week of attendance upon lectures, with a maximum fee of $150.

Fees for degrees :

Master of Arts	$25
Doctor of Philosophy	35

Admission to other Courses

Any duly matriculated graduate student is at liberty to combine courses of study and investigation under this faculty with courses offered by the School of Arts or by the University Faculties of Philosophy and Pure Science without any additional fee.

Among the cognate courses given by the Faculty of Philosophy are :

History of Philosopy ; Ethics ; Biological Anthropology ; reading in Gaius and Ulpian ; readings in Anglo-Saxon law ; courses in the various modern languages, and others.

In cases where special students in this school are required by the faculty to present the work of undergraduate courses in this school as a preliminary to advanced work, such students will be admitted to those undergraduate courses, but to no others.

By the terms of an alliance between Columbia and Barnard Colleges and the Teachers College, duly qualified students of the Teachers College are permitted to enter courses offered by the Faculty of Political Science either as candidates for degrees or as special students.

This institution offers reciprocal privileges to students of Barnard College.

DEGREES OF MASTER OF ARTS AND DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Regulations as to the Degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy Established by the University Council

1 Any student who has taken her baccalaureate degree either in Columbia College or in some other college maintaining an equivalent curriculum (every such case of equivalence to be considered on its own merits) shall be entitled, with the approval of the President, to become a candidate for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, or either of them, provided etc.

2 Each student who declares herself a candidate for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, or either of them, shall, immediately upon registration, designate one principal or major subject and two subordinate or minor subjects, which, when approved by the proper faculty, shall be the studies of her university course. Should the subjects designated by the candi date fall within the jurisdiction of more than one University Faculty, the candidate's selection must receive the sanction of the President before it is recorded.

3 Candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, or either of them, must pursue their studies under the direction of the professors and other officers of instruction in charge of the subjects selected by the candidates as major and minor, attending such lectures as may be designated, and performing faithfully such other work in connection therewith as may from time to time be prescribed.

4 Students desiring to be examined as candidates for any degree must make written application for such examination to the dean of the proper faculty, on blank forms provided for the purpose.

5 Each candidate for the degree of Master of Arts, in addition to passing satisfactory examinations on prescribed portions of the subject selected by her as major and minor, shall present an essay on some topic previously approved by the professor in

charge of her major subject. Before the candidate is admitted to examination, the professor in charge of her major subject must have signified his approval of such essay.

6 Each candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in addition to passing satisfactory examinations on the subjects selected by her as major and minor, shall present a dissertation embodying the result of original investigation and research on some topic previously approved by the faculty. When such dissertation has been approved by the faculty, it shall be printed by the candidate and one hundred and fifty copies shall be delivered to the faculty. On the title-page of every such dissertation shall be printed the words : "Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in the University Faculty of ———, Columbia College." There shall be appended to each dissertation a statement of the educational institutions that the author has attended, a list of the degrees and honors conferred upon her, as well as the titles of any previous publications.

7 Every candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in addition to passing such other examination as may be required by the faculty, shall be subject to an oral examination on her major subject and shall defend her dissertation in the presence of the entire faculty or of so many of its members as may desire to attend. The ability to read at sight two or all of the following languages—Latin, French, and German—as each faculty may determine, will also be required.

8 Students holding college degrees, who shall have completed with marked distinction the entire course of the School of Law, the School of Medicine, or the School of Mines, may be recommended, by the faculty of the school in which they have studied, for the degree of Master of Arts ; provided that in each case the candidate presents a satisfactory dissertation, and that at least a part of the extra work required of him for the degree of Master of Arts be taken under the direction of either the Faculty of Philosophy or the Faculty of Political Science to the extent of a minor course for not less than one year.

9 The degree of Doctor of Philosophy, when taken in science and based upon a preparatory scientific training only, is

subject to the same conditions as those imposed by section 8 upon candidates for the degree of Master of Arts in the schools of Law, Medicine, and Mines.

Supplemental Regulations of the University Faculty of Political Science

1 Candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Philosophy, or any of them, will be admitted to the courses under the control of the Faculty of Political Science subject to the conditions prescribed by the statutes of the college and by this faculty.

2 Candidates for a degree who desire to take all or part of their studies under the direction of this faculty, must have successfully pursued a course of undergraduate study in the School of Arts, or in some other college maintaining an equivalent course of study, to the close of the junior year. Every such case of equivalence shall be considered on its own merits.

3 The course of study shall embrace instruction in the following groups of subjects:

Group I—History and Political Philosophy

A. European History; B. American History; C. Political Philosophy.

Group III—Economics and Social Science

A. Political Economy and Finance; B. Sociology and Statistics.

4 Members of the senior class in the School of Arts shall be entitled to elect any of the courses offered by this faculty year by year, subject to the regulations prescribed by the faculty of that school.

5 Students who shall satisfactorily complete a selection of the courses referred to in section 4, amounting in all to fifteen hours per week, shall be qualified, on examination and the recommendation of the faculty with the concurrence of the Faculty of Arts, to receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

6 Students who shall satisfactorily complete a selection of the courses referred to in section 4, amounting in all to less than fifteen hours per week (the remaining portion of the prescribed number of hours having been taken under the direction of another faculty), shall, after examination, be entitled, with the concurrence of such other faculty or faculties, with the consent of the President, and with the further consent of the Faculty of Arts, to receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

7 Referring to section 2 of the regulations prescribed by the University Council—

In the Faculty of Political Science the term "subject" shall be held to mean any one of the several subjects of instruction specified under Groups I. and II., in section 3. No candidate for a degree may select more than two of her subjects from one group, and she must attend at least one seminarium. The selection of subjects made by any candidate for a degree shall be approved by the dean on behalf of the faculty.

8 Immediately on registration each student shall be given a registration book, on which shall be inscribed the name of the student and the date of her enrolment or registration. In this registration book the student shall enter, at the beginning of each academic year or session, the subjects or titles of the several courses of lectures or seminarium work which she proposes to follow. At the opening exercise of every such course, or so soon thereafter as may be possible, the student shall present to the professor or instructor in charge her registration book, in order that such professor or instructor may enter therein his name and the date of the opening of the course. At the close of every such course followed by the student, the professor or instructor in charge shall again enter in the registration book his name and the date of the closing of the course, if the student has faithfully attended the same and performed all the duties required of her in connection therewith. At the time of filing her application to be examined for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, or either of them, every candidate must present to the dean her registration book properly signed and dated, as above prescribed, by the professors or instructors in charge of the several courses which she may have attended, as evidence that she is properly entitled to examination for a degree.

9 Referring to section 4 of the regulations prescribed by the University Council—

Applications to be examined for the degree of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy must be made on or before April 1st of the academic year in which the examination is desired.

10 Referring to section 5 of the regulations prescribed by the University Council—

The essay required of every candidate for the degree of Master of Arts must be in the form of a paper read during the year before the seminarium of which she is a member.

11 Referring to section 6 of the regulations prescribed by the University Council—

In the Faculty of Political Science the power to approve the subjects chosen for her dissertation by any candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, as well as the power to approve the dissertation itself, shall be delegated to the professor in charge of the candidate's major subject. The dissertation must be submitted not later than April 1st of the academic year in which the examination for the degree is desired.

12 Referring to section 7 of the regulations prescribed by the University Council—

The oral examination of the candidate in presence of the faculty shall include the minor subjects as well as the major subject; and the examinations upon all these subjects shall be held at the same time. The candidates shall also be required to read at sight Latin, French, and German. These examinations may be held, with the consent of the dean and the professor in charge of the candidate's major subject, before the printed dissertation is submitted.

13 Students who are not candidates for a degree shall be permitted to pursue such selection of courses, from among those offered by the Faculty of Political Science, as they may be found qualified to enter upon, and the faculty may approve. The qualifications of such students shall be determined by the professors in charge of the courses selected by them.

14 All applications to pursue courses of study, whether as candidates for a degree or otherwise, either wholly or in part under the direction of this faculty, shall be made in writing to the dean on blank forms prepared for the purpose.

Specific Requirement of Study for the Degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy

Candidates for the degree of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy must take the following courses:

For A.M. minor. Any course or courses aggregating two hours per week through the year, which has not already been taken for the bachelor's degree.

For A.M. major. Any courses aggregating two hours per week which have not already been taken for the bachelor's degree; together with the seminarium.

For Ph.D. minor. In addition to the requirements for the A.M. minor, courses aggregating two hours per week.

For Ph.D. major. All the courses and the seminaria in the major subject.

Candidates offering European History as the major subject must offer American History as a minor, and *vice versa.*

Candidates offering Political Economy and Finance as the major subject, must offer Sociology and Statistics as a minor, and *vice versa.*

COURSES OF STUDY AND RESEARCH FOR 1895–96.[1]

The course of study embraces instruction and research in two groups of subjects:

I History.

II Economics and Social Science.

Seminaria

Outside of the regular instruction in the various subjects by lectures, it is the intention to furnish the students an opportunity for special investigation of historical, economic, and social questions under the direction of the professors. This is done by means of original papers prepared by the students. The papers are read before the professor and the students, and are then criti-

[1] Subject to revision in details in case of need.

cised and discussed. There will be at least one seminarium in each subject. The number of meetings and the topics to be discussed are determined each year. Attendance at a seminarium in the major subject is necessary on the part of candidates for the degree of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy.

Group I—History

The student is supposed to be familiar with the outlines of European history, ancient and modern, as well as of American history. Students who are not thus prepared are recommended to take the undergraduate courses in history in the School of Arts. These are as follows[1]:

1 (A) *Outline of Mediæval and Modern History.*—Two hours a week: Mr. Cushing.

2 (B) *Outline of European History since 1815.*—Two hours a week, first session: Mr. Cushing.

3 *English History.*—Two hours a week: Prof. Osgood.

4 *American History.*—Two hours a week: Prof. Osgood.

European History

In order to secure greater thoroughness without sacrificing variety or flexibility, the following courses are arranged on a plan of rotation during three years. During the coming year courses I., II., and VII. will be offered.

I. *Introduction to Modern European History.*—The aim of this course is to furnish the student with such preliminary ideas of the mediæval church and of the culture and thought of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries as shall permit an intelligent study of the Reformation. The development of the papal hierarchy, the sources of the power and the nature of the corruption of the church will be considered, as well as the great reform movement of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, culminating in the Councils of Constance and Basle. The contrast between the tendencies of mediæval and modern thought will be illustrated by the writings of Dante, Petrarch, and the Humanists. The peculiar political conditions of Italy and the phases of political

[1] The lettered courses are required for undergraduates.

speculation from Aquinas to Machiavelli will be sketched out. Burckhardt's *Civilization of the Renaissance* will be used as a handbook in the latter part of the work.—Two hours a week, first term : Prof. Robinson.

II. *The Reformation and the Beginning of the Catholic Reaction.* —This course will include a consideration of the political and intellectual conditions in Germany at the opening of the sixteenth century ; the character and success of the Lutheran reform, taking into account the criticisms of Erasmus and of later writers like Döllinger, Hefele, and Janssen ; the course of the Reformation outside of Germany ; Calvin and the "Institutes of Christianity" ; the work of the Council of Trent ; the Society of Jesus, its aims and organization ; the Inquisition, and the development of the censorship of the press.—Two hours a week, second term : Prof. Robinson.

III. *France under Louis XIV. The Antecedents and Opening of the French Revolution.*—This course will include a description of the organization of the French monarchy under Louis XIV. ; the policy of Colbert ; the development of the spirit of revolution in the eighteenth century. The more characteristic writings of Voltaire, Montesquieu, Rousseau, and Turgot will be discussed and the progress of reform in France from the accession of Louis XVI. to the completion of the Constitution of 1791 will be considered as a whole with a view of showing the strict historical continuity between the Revolution and the conditions preceding it. The conditions in France will be compared with those in other countries of Europe. Besides gaining some familiarity with the works of the chief contemporaneous writers, students will be required to read De Tocqueville's *Ancien Régime* and the first volume of Sorel's *L'Europe et la Révolution Française.*—Two hours a week, first term : Prof. Robinson.

This course will be given in 1896–'97.

IV. *Europe and the French Revolution,* 1792–1815. This will comprise a study of the causes of the general European war ; the government of the committee of public safety ; the partition of Poland ; the rise of Bonaparte ; the internal conditions in France after the Reign of Terror ; the foundation of the Consulate and the general peace of 1801. In treating Napoleon's reconstruction of Europe special attention will be given to the

permanent results of his policy. The course will terminate with a study of the Congress of Vienna.—Two hours a week, second term : Prof. Robinson.

This course will be given in 1896–'97.

V. *The Development of Prussia under the Hohenzollern Dynasty and the Unification of Germany, 1416–1871.*—Two hours a week, first term : Prof. Robinson.

This course will be given in 1897–'98.

VI. *The Sources of Later Mediæval and of Modern Continental History—Methods of Historical Study.* While emphasis will be laid in all the above courses on the sources of our knowledge, this will furnish a systematic view of the whole field, and will include practical bibliographical exercises on the part of the students. Bernheim's *Lehrbuch der historischen Methode* will serve as a basis for the work.—Two hours a week, second term : Prof. Robinson.

This course will be given in 1897–'98.

VII. *Seminarium in Modern European History.*—Two hours every other week, both terms : Prof. Robinson.

Group II—Economics and Social Science

It is presumed that students before entering the school possess a knowledge of the general principles of political economy as laid down in the ordinary manuals by Walker or Mill, and also a knowledge of the general facts of economic history. Students who are not thus prepared are recommended to take the undergraduate courses in the School of Arts. These are[1] :

1 (A) *Elements of Political Economy.*—Two hours a week, second term : Mr. Day.

2 (II) *Outlines of Economic History.*—Two hours a week, first term : Mr. Day.

Subject A—Political Economy and Finance.

3 (A) *Historical and Practical Political Economy.*—(Introduction: Production and Consumption).—This course is intended to cover the general questions of the application of political economy to actual social life. The principal topics are : the function

[1] The lettered course is required for undergraduates.

of political economy and its relation to the other political sciences, method of study, literature and writers, method of applying theory and principles to economic questions; (2) the economic organization of society, its historical development, present economic institutions, the principle of individual liberty and the institution of private property in their economic influence; (3) the function of government in economic affairs, the individualistic view, the socialistic demand; (4) the theory of consumption and its effect in directing economic activity; (5) the production of wealth and the problems of production, such as land-tenure, forms of productive enterprise, application of machinery, and accumulation of capital.—Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Mayo-Smith.

(B) *The Problems of Exchange.* — (Commerce, Trade, and Transportation.)—This course treats of the history of commerce and the question of free trade or protection; the history of transportation and the railroad question; money and the mechanism of exchange; banks and banking; paper money, bi-metallism and the silver question, currency reform; history of credit; theory of value and price, history and statistics of prices, index numbers, commercial crises, their history and causes, depression of trade since 1873, the financial panic of 1893; theory of competition, history of monopolies, economic influence of monopolies, trusts; function of the government in regulating exchange.—Twice a week, first term: Prof. Mayo-Smith.

To be given in 1897–'98, and each third year thereafter.

(C) *The Problems of Distribution.*—(Relations of Labor and Capital.)—This course is devoted largely to labor questions such as the history of labor, guilds, apprenticeship, the factory system; the present condition and progress of the laboring classes; statistics of wages, cost of living and expenditures of the laboring class; trade unions and benefit societies, strikes and boycotts; arbitration and conciliation; co-operation and profit-sharing; the state in relation to labor, poor-relief, factory laws and employers' liability, working men's insurance, aids to intelligence, thrift, health and well-being; the capitalist class, profit, rent, and interest; the relation of the employer to the laborer; progress and poverty; the demands of socialism.—Twice a week, first term: Prof. Mayo-Smith.

To be given in 1896-'97, and each third year thereafter.

4 *History of Political Economy.*—In this course the various systems of political economy are discussed in their historical development. The chief exponents of the different schools are taken up in their order, but especial attention is directed to the wider aspects of the connection between the theories and the organization of the existing industrial society. The chief writers discussed are :

I. Antiquity : Orient, Greece, and Rome.
II. Middle Ages : Aquinas, Glossators, writers on money, the usury question, etc.
III. Mercantilists : Stafford, Mun, Petty, North, Locke ; Bodin, Vauban, Forbonnais ; Serra, Galiani, Justi, etc.
IV. Physiocrats : Quesnay, Gournay, Turgot, etc.
V. Adam Smith and precursors : Tucker, Hume, Cantillon, Steuart.
VI. English School : Malthus, Ricardo, Senior, McCulloch, Chalmers, Jones, Mill, etc.
VII. The Continent : Say, Sismondi, Hermann, List, Cournot, Bastiat, etc.
VIII. German historical school : Roscher, Knies, Hildebrand, etc.
IX. Recent development : Rogers, Jevons, Cairnes, Bagehot, Leslie, Toynbee, Marshall ; Wagner, Schmoller, Held, Brentano, Cohn ; Menger, Sax, Böhm-Bawerk, Wieser ; Leroy-Beaulieu, De Laveleye, Gide ; Cossa, Nazzani, Loria, Ricca-Salerno, Pantaleoni ; Carey, George, Walker, Clark, Patten, Adams, etc.

Two hours a week, second term : Prof. Seligman.

5 *Science of Finance.*—This course is historical as well as comparative and critical. It treats of the various rules of public expenditures, and the methods of meeting the same among different civilized nations. It describes the different kinds of public revenue, including the public domain and public property, public works and industrial undertakings, special assessment, fees, and taxes. It is in great part a course on the history, theories, and methods of taxation in all civilized countries. It considers also public debt, methods of borrowing, redemption, refunding, repudiation, etc. Finally, it describes the financial organization of the state by which the revenue is collected and expended, and

ADDENDA.

Course 5 will be given in 1896–97.
Course 6 will be given in 1897–98.

discusses the budget, national, state, and local. Students are furnished with the current public documents of the United States treasury, and the chief financial reports of the leading commonwealths, and are expected to understand all the facts in regard to public debt, currency, and revenue therein contained.—Two hours a week, second term : Prof. Seligman.

6 *The Economics of Corporations.*—This course deals with the problems of modern corporate industry. It traces the history of corporations as a final step in the development of industrial enterprise, and treats the distinction between ancient, mediæval, and modern industry. The course is largely a discussion of combinations of capital, especially railroads, pools, trusts, and monopolies. These are considered in the four-fold aspect of their relation to the investors, the employees, the public, and the state, respectively. Especial attention is paid to the methods of regulation and legislation in the United States as compared with European methods.—Two hours a week, second term : Prof. Seligman.

7 *Economic Theory, I.*—This course discusses the static laws of distribution. It concentrates the attention on the forces that would continue to act if the structure and the functions of economic society were to undergo no change. It treats of the influences that fix those normal rates of wages and of interest to which the actual earnings of labor and of capital tend to conform. It analyzes the mechanism of social industry and traces the connection between wages and the product that is specifically attributable to labor, and also the connection between interest and the product that can be specifically traced to capital.—Two hours a week, both terms : Prof. Clark.

8 *Economic Theory, II.*—This course discusses the dynamic laws of distribution. It gives attention to influences that change the structure and functions of industrial society. It traces to their origin the gains that normally accrue to labor as such, and seeks to determine under what theoretical conditions the benefits arising from economic progress would be at a maximum.—Two hours a weeks, first term ; Prof. Clark.

To be given in 1896–'97 and each alternate year thereafter.

9 *Socialistic Theories.*—The present organization of society is attacked by socialistic writers, who demand many changes, es-

pecially in the institution of private property and the system of free competition. It is the object of this course to describe what these attacks are, what changes are proposed, and how far these changes seem desirable or possible. Advantage is taken of these discussions to make the course really one on social science, by describing modern social institutions, such as private property, in their historical origin and development, and their present justification.—Two hours a week, second term : Prof Clark.

Subject B.—Sociology

Undergraduate Course

10 *The Principles of Sociology.*—This will be a general text-book and lecture course in descriptive and historical Sociology, preparatory to graduate studies. It will be open to seniors, and to those graduate students from other colleges who are not prepared for the graduate courses in this department. It will pre-suppose the junior text-book course in Political Economy.—Two hours a week, both terms : Prof. Giddings.

Graduate Course

11 *The History and Recent Development of Sociological Theory.*–Beginning with an examination of early social theories this course will review systematically the growth of sociology as the natural science of society. After a critical study of the sociological systems of Comte, Spencer, Schaffle, and Ward, the recent advanced work of Gumplowicz, De Greef, Letourneau, Tarde, Novicow, Durkheim, and Simmel will be taken up. While this course will be in the main an interpretation of the authors named, occasional lectures will deal directly with some of the latest problems of sociological theories, as such. Only graduate students will be admitted to this course, and if they have not successfully completed the undergraduate course in the Principles of Sociology, they must offer evidence of an equivalent preparation. A reading knowledge of French and German will be indispensable.—One hour a week, first term: Prof. Giddings.

12 *The Evolution of the Family.*—The family is the unitary group in society. The study of its organization and history is of the same importance for the sociologist that the study of cell structure

and differentiation is for the biologist. The investigations of Bachofen, Morgan, Maine, and McLennan into the origins of marriage, kinship, household organization, and clan relationship stimulated sociological research as nothing else has ever done. The course on the evolution of the family will present the results of these researches, reviewing the literature and discussing some of the more important problems, such as those of early forms of marriage, the relation of the family to the clan and tribe, and the status of women and children. These studies will lead up to an examination of the family in modern society, in country and city, under various conditions of nationality, residence, occupation, density of population, sanitary surroundings, education, and religion. In conclusion, the increase of divorce will be considered, in its causes and consequences, and in its relation to public opinion and legislation.—One hour a week, second term: Prof. Giddings.

13 *Seminarium.*—Open to graduate students only.—One hour a week, both terms: Prof. Giddings.

14 *Pauperism, Poor Laws, and Charities.*—The foundation of this course will be a careful study of the English poor law; its history, practical working, and consequences. On this foundation will be built a study of pauperism in general, but especially as it may now be observed in great cities. The laws of the different commonwealths in regard to paupers, out-relief, alms-houses, dependent children are compared. Finally, the special modern methods of public and private philanthropy will be considered, with particular attention to charity organization, the restriction of outdoor alms, and the reclamation of children.—Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Giddings.

This course will be given in 1896-'97.

15 *Crime and Penology.*—This course will comprise a special study of the sociological problems of crime and penology. It will take up in order the nature and definitions of crime, the increase of crime in its modern forms, criminal anthropology—the physical and psychological characteristics of the criminal type—the social causes of crime, surroundings, parental neglect, education, the question of responsibility, historical methods of punishment, the history of efforts to reform prison methods, modern methods, the solitary system, the Elmira system, classification of criminals,

classes of prisons, reformatories, and jails.—Two hours a week, second term: Prof. Giddings.

This course will be given in 1896-'97

Field Work

It is the intention that the student shall be brought into connection with actual social work. For this purpose arrangements have been made with the Charity Organization Society of New York and the State Charities Aid Association, by which students will have a special opportunity to study and take part in the active work of these societies.

The Charity Organization Society

For the purpose of affording an opportunity to study the practical work of relieving the poor, arrangements have been made with the Charity Organization Society of New York, by which special facilities for work and training are offered to the students of sociology. That Society is the largest organization of the sort in this country, follows the most approved methods, and is constantly perfecting its modes of operation. In the year 1893 it numbered 2,335 members and contributors, had 488 co-operating societies or agencies, investigated 4,752 applications, and secured relief for 2,287 worthy applicants. Its registration bureau contains information about 170,000 families, or parts of families. It stands in close connection with the great charitable societies and institutions of New York whose work it endeavors to co-ordinate and render more effective. Its officers take the liveliest interest in this effort to unite theoretical and practical work in sociology, and render cordial co-operation and aid.

By the action of the Council of the Charity Organization Society the President and Faculty of Political Science of Columbia College have been given the privilege of nominating a member of the Council, so that the University is directly represented in the management of the Society.

Advanced students in sociology have the opportunity of joining one or more District Committees organized under the direction of experienced members of the Society, and of training in the work of investigating and reporting upon applications for relief, and of friendly visiting among the poor. Experience of

the various problems of charitable work and of social conditions is thus gained under the best guidance.

Demonstrations are made at the Central Offices of the Society, of the methods of recording the applications for relief, of co-ordinating the work of different societies, of the details of management, of the different forms of aids to thrift such as the employment bureau, the wood-yard, the wayfarer's lodge, the penny provident fund, the pawn-shop. These demonstrations are repeated often enough to familiarize the student with the methods of the Society.

As students gain experience they may be placed upon the special committees of the Society having these matters in charge, and after they have completed a course in sociology opportunity can be found for a selected number who wish to continue work in this direction, to have desks in the Central Office and form part of the working force of the Society under suitable arrangements.

State Charities Aid Association

The State Charities Aid Association has been for twenty-two years the most vigilant watcher over the public charitable institutions of the State, and the most active promoter of wise legislation pertaining to public aid in all its forms. It has been largely instrumental in removing children from county poor-houses, and the charities article of the new State Constitution is the fruit of its efforts. It has, by law, powers of visitation and inspection of all public charitable institutions of this commonwealth Every facility for becoming acquainted with its work is offered to graduate students of sociology in Barnard College. The Professor of Sociology is a member of its Board of Managers, and qualified graduate students can become visitors of the Society.

LIBRARY

The students of the School of Political Science are entitled to the use, subject to the rules established by the library committee, of the entire University Library. The library is open from 8:30 A.M. to 11 P.M. during term time, and from 8:30 A.M. to 10 P.M. during the summer vacation. Information concerning the

sources and literature of the political sciences is given in the various courses of lectures held in the schools.

The special library of political science was begun in 1877, and it was intended to include the most recent and most valuable European and American works in this department. Particular attention is given to providing the material needed for original investigation. Every journal of importance, American or foreign, is taken regularly by the library. Any book needed by advanced students can usually be bought at once.

The library contains at present (April, 1895) about 200,000 volumes. In the department of Political Science there are about 75,000 volumes. The collection is particularly rich in works on international, constitutional, and administrative law, Roman law and foreign law, and is growing in these departments at the rate of several thousand volumes yearly. Another feature is the full collection of national, state, and local governmental reports and statistics in the various domains of economic inquiry, especially labor, finance, charity, poor law, and transportation reports.

Students of history, economics, and public law will find New York to be a centre of library facilities absolutely unrivalled elsewhere in this country. In addition to the University Library there are rich treasures at the Astor Library, Lenox Library, New York Historical Library, Long Island Historical Library, Library of the Charity Organization Society, the Bar Association Library, and the Law Institute Library, to each of which students have access under favorable conditions.

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Columbia University in the City of New York

SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

ANNOUNCEMENT

THE LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

1897-98

NOTE

In addition to the courses offered by the Faculty of Polit Science, Columbia University offers the following:

In COLUMBIA COLLEGE:

A four-years' course leading to the degree of . . . . . A.B

In the SCHOOL OF LAW:

A three-years' course leading to the degree of . . . . . LL.B

In the SCHOOL OF MEDICINE (College of Physicians and Surgeons):

A four-years' course leading to the degree of . . . . . M.D.

In the SCHOOL OF MINES:

A four-years' course in Mining Engineering leading to the degree of E.M.
" " Metallurgy " " Met.E.

In the SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY:

A four-years' course in Analytical and Applied Chemistry leading to the degree of . . . . . B.S

In the SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING:

A four-years' course in Civil Engineering leading to the degree of . C.E.
" " Sanitary Engineering " " . C.E.
" " Electrical Engineering " " . E.E.
" " Mechanical Engineering " " . Mech.E.

In the SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE:

A four-years' course in Architecture leading to the degree of . . B. S.

The courses detailed in this pamphlet may be taken as major or minor subjects for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, and some of them for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. All of them are elective as part of the requirements for the degree of Master of Laws, a university degree given for a four-year course in law and political science under the two Faculties of Law and Political Science. Other courses leading to the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy are given under the various faculties, especially the Faculty of Philosophy and the Faculty of Pure Science.

The first-year courses of the School of Law, the School of Medicine, the School of Mines, the School of Chemistry, the School of Engineering and the School of Architecture, are open, as electives, to Seniors in the College. Consequently, such Seniors can prepare themselves for advanced standing in these schools by electing these first-year courses and counting them for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Information and circulars as to any of the above courses may be had by addressing the Secretary of the University.

The catalogue of the University is published in December and is sold at twenty-five cents a copy.

It is expected that the work in all the schools and departments of the University, except in the School of Medicine, which will remain at its present location, 10th Avenue and 59th Street, will be begun in October, 1897, upon the new site, 116th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Morningside Heights.

Mar. 97—4000

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FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

SETH LOW, LL.D., *President*

JOHN W. BURGESS, Ph.D., LL.D. . . . 323 West 57th St.
Professor of Political Science and Constitutional Law
Dean of the Faculty

RICHMOND MAYO-SMITH, Ph. D. . . . 305 West 77th St.
Professor of Political Economy and Social Science

MUNROE SMITH, A.M., J.U.D. . 115th St., near Riverside Drive
Professor of Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence

FRANK J. GOODNOW, A.M., LL.D. . . . 46 Riverside Drive
Professor of Administrative Law
Secretary of the Faculty

EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, LL.B., Ph.D. . . 40 West 71st St.
Professor of Political Economy and Finance

HERBERT L. OSGOOD, Ph.D. . . . Columbia University
Professor of History

WILLIAM A. DUNNING, Ph.D. . . . Columbia University
Professor of History and Political Philosophy

JOHN BASSETT MOORE, A.B. . . 24 Locust St., Flushing, L. I.
Hamilton Fish Professor of International Law and Diplomacy

FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS, A.M. . . . 150 West 79th St.
Professor of Sociology

JOHN B. CLARK, Ph.D., LL.D. . . . 280 West 70th St.
Professor of Political Economy

JAMES HARVEY ROBINSON, Ph.D. . . . 170 West 85th St.
Professor of History

WILLIAM M. SLOANE, Ph.D. . . . Columbia University
Seth Low Professor of History

EDMOND KELLY, A.M. . . . . 107 East 60th St.
Lecturer on Municipal Government.

OTHER OFFICERS

WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, Ph.D. . . 325 Mason St., Brooklyn
Prize Lecturer, 1895–98, on History

WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY . . . . . Columbia University
Prize Lecturer, 1896–99

——— ———.
Prize Lecturer, 1897–1900.

ARTHUR M. DAY, A.M. . . . . Columbia University
Assistant in Economics

GENERAL STATEMENT

Purposes of the School

THE School of Political Science is under the direction of the Faculty of Political Science, and has charge of the university courses of study and research in history, economics, and public law.

The School of Political Science was opened on Monday, the fourth day of October, 1880.

In its course of instruction it undertakes to give a complete general view of all the subjects of public polity, both internal and external, from the threefold point of view of history, law, and philosophy. The prime aim is therefore the development of all the branches of the political and social sciences. The secondary and practical objects are:

(*a*) To fit young men for all the political branches of the public service.

(*b*) To give an adequate economic and legal training to those who intend to make journalism their profession.

(*c*) To supplement, by courses in public law and comparative jurisprudence, the instruction in private municipal law offered by the Faculty of Law.

(*d*) To educate teachers of political and social science.

To these ends courses of study are offered of sufficient duration to enable the student not only to attend the lectures and recitations with the professors, but also to consult the most approved treatises upon the political sciences and to study the sources of the same.

Young men who wish to obtain positions in the United States Civil Service—especially in those positions in the Executive Departments at Washington for which special examinations are held—will find it advantageous to follow many of the courses under the Faculty of Political Science. Some of the subjects upon which applicants for these posi-

tions are examined are treated very fully in the curriculum of the school. Thus, extended courses of lectures are given on political geography and history, diplomatic history and international law, government, statistics, finance, and administration.

Admission and Registration

Admission to the School of Political Science is ordinarily granted to students who have completed the curriculum of some college in good standing at least to the close of the Junior year. Other persons of suitable age and attainments may also be admitted, to pursue special or partial courses with the consent of the Dean and of the instructor. There are no formal examinations for admission. Applications for admission are received at any time by the Secretary; but it is generally advisable that they be presented, if possible, at the beginning of the academic year.

An application for admission may be made at the office of the Dean of the Faculty of Political Science, or at such other place as may be designated, from time to time, for the purpose of registration.

The student will then receive a certificate from the officer in charge which he must present to the Bursar. He will then receive a matriculation card, after payment of the matriculation and tuition fee. This matriculation card must be shown to the officer in charge of registration, from whom the student will receive a registration book, which entitles him to attend the lectures in the School of Political Science, and which must be shown to each professor or other instructor at the beginning of each course of lectures.

Every applicant for admission is expected to register at the beginning of each academic year of his membership in the school, on the Wednesday preceding the first Monday in October. A student who enters on his studies after the beginning of the academic year must register at the office of the Dean of the School of Political Science at the time of his entering on his studies.

A student is counted as a full member of the school only

from the date of issue of the registration book, and during the period of his being actually engaged in his studies as a resident of the school.

Every student is required to file a list of his studies for the academic year at the time he registers, or within one week thereafter, at the office of the Bursar. If he subsequently wishes to make any change in his studies, he must file written notice of his wish at the Dean's office and must obtain the assent of the Dean.

Immediate written notice must be given to the Dean of any change of address.

Admission to the School of Political Science does not imply admission to candidacy for a degree. The conditions of candidacy for the several degrees are given below.

Admission to Other Courses

Any duly matriculated student, paying the maximum tuition fee, in the School of Political Science is at liberty to attend courses offered by Columbia College or by the Faculties of Philosophy, Law, Medicine, Pure Science and Applied Science, without any additional fee.

Undergraduate studies of particular value to students in this school are as follows:

	Hours per week
Ancient History	3
Mediæval History	3
Modern European History	3
English History	3
American History	3
Principles of Political Economy (2d term)	3
Economic History (1st term)	3

Among the cognate courses given by the Faculty of Philosophy are:

History of philosophy, 2 hours a week; ethics, 2 hours a week; biological anthropology, 2 hours a week; readings in Gaius and Ulpian, 1 hour a week; readings in Anglo-Saxon law; courses in Norman French, in the various modern languages, and others.

Students enrolled either in the General, in the Union, or in the Jewish Theological Seminary, in the City of New York, who may be designated for the privilege by the authorities of those institutions, and accepted by the President of Columbia University, are admitted to the courses offered by the Faculty of Political Science free of charge for tuition.

By the terms of an alliance between Columbia University and the Teachers' College, at Morningside Heights, duly qualified students of the Teachers' College are permitted to enter courses offered by the Faculty of Political Science either as candidates for degrees or as special students.

All of these institutions offer reciprocal privileges to students of Columbia University.

Admission to Candidacy for a Degree

Students are received as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Master of Laws or Doctor of Philosophy.

If the applicant is a candidate for a degree, he must file a certificate of his completion of the Junior year in some college of good standing, or if he holds a degree from any institution he must file evidence of such degree. Blanks for this purpose may be secured at the Dean's office. Certificates of graduation or dismission from institutions of learning in foreign countries are also accepted.

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts are required to pursue courses of instruction amounting in all to not less than fifteen hours of attendance per week for one year, and must conform to such requirements regarding a graduation thesis as are established for members of the Senior Class in Columbia College. Their selection of studies is not confined to those in this faculty. Students may pursue courses offered by the Faculty of Philosophy or the Faculty of Pure Science, or the first-year course in the School of Law or the School of Medicine, and count the same as part of the requirements for the Bachelor's degree. Law students, for example, may thus take their Bachelor's degree and so shorten by one year

the time which otherwise would be necessary for the attainment of degrees in both arts and law.

Candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy must hold a Bacheior's degree or an engineering degree from some institution in good standing and continue their studies for not less than one and two years respectively. They are required to pursue courses of study and research in one major and two minor subjects. For a further statement see the regulations for University Degrees, pages 8 to 11

The period of study above indicated for the attainment of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy is a minimum period. In most cases candidates for this degree have found it necessary to devote three years after the attainment of the baccalaureate degree to the work required for the doctorate.

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy who have been in residence at other universities are given credit for the same. But no student can be a candidate for any degree unless he has been in residence at Columbia University at least one year.

For the degree of Master of Laws see pages 11 and 12.

Students may present themselves for examination for a degree at any time during the year whenever the requirements as to residence and an essay or dissertation have been complied with.

Fees

The matriculation fee is $5. This is not payable annually, but only at the commencement of the student's connection with the University.

The annual tuition fee for every candidate for a degree is $150, payable in two equal instalments in October and February. For the degree of Master of Arts the maximum tuition fee is $150; for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy the maximum tuition fee is $300. The fee for students not candidates for a degree is calculated at the rate of $15 a year for each hour of attendance per week upon university exercises with a maximum fee of $150. In every case the fee

covers the specified number of hours throughout the year—no student being received for a less period than one year. Such fees, when not more than one hundred dollars, are payable in advance; otherwise in half-yearly instalments at the same time as regular fees.

Examination fees are as follows: For the degree of Bachelor of Arts, $15; for the degree of Master of Arts or Master of Laws, $25; for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, $35; for examinations at unusual times, such as second examinations, $5. The examination fee must in each case be paid before the candidate presents himself for examination for the degree.

Holders of University and other fellowships are exempt from the payment of all fees.

Committee on Aid for Students

The University Council has constituted a Standing Committee on Aid for Students. It is the design of the Committee to put students desiring to work their way through the University, especially those coming from elsewhere than New York or the immediate vicinity, in the way of earning enough for their partial or complete support, or if possible to extend assistance to them in other ways while they are pursuing their studies here. It is believed that many opportunities may be offered to students of this class if the fact of their desire to obtain employment is made known. Some of the openings likely to be available are: Private tutoring, translating, copying of various sorts, teaching in evening schools, university extension lecturing, typewriting, selling text-books. All communications should be addressed to the Committee.

Regulations for the Degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy

1. Candidates for the degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy must hold a baccalaureate degree in arts, letters, philosophy, or science, or an engineering degree, or an equivalent of one of these from a foreign institution of learning.

The deans of the several schools will require candidates for the higher degrees to present satisfactory evidence that they are qualified for the studies they desire to undertake.

2. Candidates for the degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy must pursue their studies in residence for a minimum period of one and two years, respectively.* The year spent in study for the degree of master of arts is credited on account of the requirement for the degree of doctor of philosophy. Residence at other universities may be credited to a candidate. In certain cases and by special arrangement, time exclusively devoted to investigation in the field will be credited in partial fulfilment of the time required. No degree will be conferred upon any student who has not been in residence at Columbia University for at least one year.

3. Each student who declares himself a candidate for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, or either of them, shall, immediately after registration, designate one principal or major subject and two subordinate or minor subjects, which shall be the studies of his university course.

4. The subjects from which the candidate's selection must be made are:

UNDER THE FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE:

Group I.—History and political philosophy: 1. European history; 2. American history; 3. Political philosophy.

Group II.—Public law and comparative jurisprudence: 1. Constitutional law; 2. International law; 3. Criminal law; 4. Administrative law; 5. Comparative jurisprudence.

Group III.—Economics and social science: 1. Political economy and finance; 2. Sociology and statistics.

In his choice of subjects under this faculty, the candidate is limited by the regulation that not more than two of the three subjects may be selected from any one of the above groups, and by the following rules:

Candidates offering European history as the major subject, must offer American history as one of the minor subjects, and *vice versa*.

Candidates offering political economy and finance as the major subject, must offer sociology and statistics as one of the minor subjects, and *vice versa*.

Candidates will not be permitted to offer constitutional law alone as the major subject for the degree of doctor of philosophy, but must combine with it the course on general international law or on comparative administrative law.

Candidates offering international law, or criminal law, or administrative law as the major subject, must take constitutional law as one minor subject.

Candidates will not be permitted to offer criminal law alone as the major subject for the degree of doctor of philosophy, but must combine with it the course on general international law.

To be recognized as a major subject for the degree of master of arts the courses selected must aggregate at least two hours per week throughout the year, and must also include attendance at a seminar; for a minor subject for the degree of master of arts, the attendance at a seminar is not required.

To be recognized as a minor subject for the degree of doctor of philosophy, courses must be taken, in addition to the requirements for a minor subject for the degree of master of arts, aggregating two hours weekly. To be recognized as a major subject for the degree of doctor of philosophy, all of the courses and seminars offered in that subject must be taken.

* In practice three years of study are usually necessary to obtain the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

5. Each student is given a registration book, which is signed by the professor or instructor in charge of each course of instruction or investigation at the beginning and end of every such course. This registration book is to be preserved by the student as evidence of work accomplished, and should be submitted to the Deans of the several faculties at the end of each year, that proper credit may be given and entered on the permanent records of the institution.

6. Students desiring to be examined as candidates for any degree must make written application for such examination to the Dean of the proper faculty, on blank forms provided for the purpose. All such applications must be made on or before April 1st of the academic year in which examination is desired, and must be accompanied by the candidate's registration book.

7. Each candidate for the degree of Master of Arts shall present an essay on some topic previously approved by the professor in charge of his major subject. Before the candidate is admitted to examination the professor in charge of his major subject must have signified his approval of such essay. The Faculty of Political Science requires this essay to be a paper read during the year before the seminar of which the candidate is a member.

8. Each candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy shall present a dissertation, embodying the result of original investigation and research, on some topic previously approved by the faculty. When such dissertation has been approved by the faculty, it shall be printed by the candidate, and one hundred and fifty copies shall be delivered to the faculty, unless, for reasons of weight, a smaller number be accepted by special action of the University Council. On the title-page of every such dissertation shall be printed the words: "Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in the Faculty of Political Science, Columbia University." There shall be appended to each dissertation a statement of the educational institutions that the author has attended, a list of the degrees and honors conferred upon him, as well as the titles of any previous publications.

The several faculties have delegated the power to approve the subject chosen for his dissertation by any candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, as well as the power to approve the dissertation itself, to the professor in charge of the candidate's major subject.

The Faculty of Political Science requires the dissertation to be submitted not later than April 1st of the academic year in which the examination for the degree is desired. With the consent of the Dean and the professor in charge of the candidate's major subject the examination may be held before the printed dissertation is submitted.

9. Every candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in addition to passing such other examinations as may be required by the faculty, shall be subjected to an oral examination on his major subject, and shall defend his dissertations, in the presence of the entire faculty or of so many of its members as may desire to attend. The ability to read at sight Latin, French, and German, is required by the Faculty of Political Science, to be certified by the Dean.

10. Students holding college degrees, who shall have completed with marked distinction one of the regular courses in the School of Law, the School of Medicine, the School of Mines, the School of Chemistry, the School of Engineering or the School of Architecture, may be recommended for the degree of Master of Arts; provided that in each case the candidate presents a satisfactory dissertation,

and that at least a part of the extra work required of him for the degree of Master of Arts be taken under the direction of either the Faculty of Philosophy, the Faculty of Political Science, or the Faculty of Pure Science, to the extent of a minor course for not less than one year.

11. No student shall continue to be a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy for a longer period than three years from the time he ceases to be in residence.

Regulations for the Degree of Master of Laws

1. Any student who has satisfactorily completed the regular course of study in Columbia College, to the close of the Junior year, or in some other college maintaining an equivalent curriculum (every such case of equivalency to be considered on its own merit), shall be entitled to be recommended for the degree of Master of Laws upon certificates from the Faculty of Law and the Faculty of Political Science that he has satisfactorily completed a four-years' course of study under said faculties.

2. Every candidate for the degree of Master of Laws must elect from the subjects offered by said faculties, courses aggregating, in the four years, fifty-two hours per week, and must pass satisfactory examinations upon the subjects elected; provided that not more than thirty-four hours of work may be elected either in the field of private law, or in that of public law, social ethics, history and economics.

3. Students, otherwise qualified, who have received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from this University, after pursuing the full course of study, shall be entitled, upon pursuing for an additional year a course of study of at least thirteen hours per week, under either or both of said faculties, and passing satisfactory examinations therein, to receive the degree of Master of Laws; provided that no student shall receive the degree who has not studied and passed satisfactory examinations in comparative constitutional law, administrative law, Roman law, international law, and in the three courses offered on equity,* and who has not pursued here, or elsewhere, courses of instruction satisfactory to the Faculty of Political Science in history, social ethics, and economics.

4. Each faculty shall determine the order in which the subjects offered by it shall be taken, and the maximum amount of work to be done therein during any one year.

5. Students from other universities, colleges, or law schools, who shall have satisfactorily completed a course of study equivalent to at least one term of thirteen hours per week in the subjects indicated in Section 2, after receiving a Bachelor's degree, may be excused from the corresponding number of terms of the four years' residence required at Columbia, provided that in no case shall any one receive the degree of Master of Laws who has not spent at least four years in the study of said subjects in some university, college or law school; and the decision whether work at another institution shall be accepted as equivalent to work at Columbia, shall rest, as far as the studies under the Faculty of Law are concerned, with the Faculty of Law, and as far as the studies under the Faculty of Political Science are concerned, with the Faculty of Political Science. But neither faculty

* Under this provision students would be allowed, but not required, to take history of European law, conflict of private law, law of municipal corporations, and the law of taxation.

shall admit a student from another university, college or law school, to examination for the degree of Master of Laws without a residence of at least one term in this University.**

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND LAW

In General

The instruction offered by the Faculty of Political Science upon constitutional, administrative, international, and criminal law, and upon Roman law and comparative jurisprudence, furnishes the natural and necessary complement to the courses offered by the Faculty of Law. Law is, with us, the chief avenue into politics; and for this reason, if for no other, a complete legal education should include the science of politics. But the importance to the lawyer of the subjects above mentioned does not depend simply on the prospect of a political career. To become a thorough practitioner the student must acquire a considerable knowledge of public law; and if he wishes to be anything more than a practitioner, if he wishes to know law as a science, some knowledge of other systems than our own becomes imperative. From this point of view the Roman law is of paramount importance, not merely by reason of its scientific structure, but because it is the basis of all modern systems except the English.

The courses on constitutional and diplomatic history con-

** Under the above regulations the student may choose either of two courses leading to the degree of Master of Laws. He may study primarily for the Bachelor of Laws degree, and, after obtaining this, prosecute his studies a year longer for the Master's degree; or he may register himself from the outset as a candidate for the Master's degree without attempting to take the Bachelor's degree. Those students who believe that they will be able to devote the necessary time to the legal studies, are strongly recommended to take the latter course. Such students will find it to their advantage to make their elections for the first year largely in the field of social ethics, political philosophy, constitutional history, and economics, combining with these subjects courses in the elements of jurisprudence and the general principles of contracts and torts, and to divide the subsequent years between public and private law.

The student who has completed his Junior year in Columbia College, or in some other college maintaining an equivalent curriculum, may obtain the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Columbia College upon such a combination of legal and political courses aggregating not less than fifteen hours a week for one year; and such courses will also be counted as a part of the fifty-two hours a week required for the degree of Master of Laws.

stitute the indispensable introduction to those in public law; and the courses on economics and finance will be found of great value by students of both public and private law.

Of these subjects, criminal law is required for the Bachelor of Laws degree in the Law School, and Roman law, history of European law, comparative jurisprudence, comparative constitutional law, administrative law, law of municipal corporations, law of taxation, and international law, are elective for the same degree. The Faculty of Law also recommends that students who have not had an adequate training in history, economics, and finance, shall so prolong their course of study that they may avail themselves of the opportunity offered in the School of Political Science for studying these subjects.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

The work in economics and sociology falls under three heads, viz.: The university courses of instruction in the various departments of social science, the work in the statistical laboratory, and the "field work," or practical work in connection with the Charity Organization Society, the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, the State Charities Aid Association, the University Settlement Society of New York City, and the East Side House. These are explained in the statement of the courses in sociology.

COURSES OF STUDY AND RESEARCH FOR 1897–98 [1]

The course of study embraces instruction and research in three groups of subjects:

I History and Political Philosophy.
II Public Law and Comparative Jurisprudence.
III Economics and Social Science.

[1] Subject to revision in details in case of need.

Seminars

Outside of the regular instruction in the various subjects by lecture, it is the intention to furnish the students an opportunity for special investigation of historical, legal, economic and social questions under the direction of the professors. This is done by means of original papers prepared by the students. The papers are read before the professor and the students, and are then criticised and discussed. There will be at least one seminar in each subject. The number of meetings and the topics to be discussed are determined each year. Attendance at a seminar in the major subject is necessary on the part of candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy.

There are also preliminary seminars in history and political economy designed primarily for those that are not fully prepared for the more advanced work. A preliminary seminar taken by a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts will count for one hour toward the fifteen hours necessary for a degree.

Group I—History and Political Philosophy

The student is supposed to be familiar with the outlines of European history, ancient and modern, as well as of American history. Students who are not thus prepared are recommended to take the undergraduate courses in history in the College. These are as follows:

A—American History during the Colonial and Revolutionary Periods. Three hours.

I—Ancient History. Three hours. Dr. Shepherd.

II—Mediæval History. Three hours. Dr. Shepherd.

III—English History to 1832. Three hours. Dr. Cushing.

IV—American History from the Close of the Revolution to the Mexican War. Three hours. Professor Dunning.

V—Modern History of Continental Europe. Three hours. Professor Dunning and Dr. Cushing.

VI—American History from the Mexican War to the Close of the Civil War. Two hours. Professor Dunning.

Subject A—European History

8 *Introduction to Modern European History.—The Reformation.*—The aim of this course is to furnish the student with such preliminary ideas of the mediæval church and of the culture and thought of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries as shall permit an intelligent study of the Reformation. The development of the papal hierarchy, the sources of the power and the nature of the corruption of the church will be considered, as well as the great reform movement of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, culminating in the Councils of Constance and Basle. The contrast between the tendencies of mediæval and modern thought will be illustrated by the writings of Dante, Petrarch, and the Humanists. The peculiar political conditions of Italy and the phases of political speculation from Aquinas to Machiavelli will be sketched out. The latter half of the course will include a consideration of the political and intellectual conditions in Germany at the opening of the sixteenth century; the character and success of the Lutheran Reform, taking into account the criticisms of Erasmus and of later writers like Döllinger, Hergenröther, and Jansen: the course of the Reformation outside of Germany; Calvin and the "Institutes of Christianity;" the work of the Council of Trent; the Society of Jesus, its aims and organization; the Inquisition, and the development of the censorship of the press. No hand-book will be used, but the student will be required to pursue a definite course of reading.—Two hours a week: Prof. Robinson.

9 *The History of Europe from the Peace of Augsburg (1555) to the Treaty of Westphalia (1648).*—Comprising the Revolt of the Netherlands, including a critical examination of Motley's *Rise of the Dutch Republic*, the Wars of Religion in France, and the administration of Richelieu.—Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Robinson.

This course will be given in 1898–99.

10 *France under Louis XIV.—The Antecedents and Opening of the French Revolution.*—This course will include a description of the organization of the French monarchy under

Louis XIV.; the policy of Colbert; the development of the spirit of revolution in the eighteenth century. The more characteristic writings of Voltaire, Montesquieu, Rousseau, and Turgot, will be discussed, and the progress of reform in France from the accession of Louis XVI. to the completion of the Constitution of 1791 will be considered as a whole with a view of showing the strict historical continuity between the Revolution and the conditions preceding it. Besides gaining some familiarity with the works of the chief contemporaneous writers, students will be required to read De Tocqueville's *Ancien Régime*.—Two hours a week, second term: Prof. Robinson.

This course will be given 1898–99.

11 *Mediæval Institutions and Culture*.—No attempt will be made in this course regularly to trace the political history of the middle ages, but the time will be devoted to a typical study of the political and ecclesiastical organization of the states of Western Europe in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Especial attention will be given to the church, as the most important factor in the life of the time. The origin and growth of the universities will be considered, as well as the main literary currents as we find them exhibited in the works of some of the contemporaneous writers from John of Salisbury to Roger Bacon.—Two hours a week: Prof. Robinson.

12 *The French Revolution and the Napoleonic Period*.—Two hours a week: Prof. Sloane.

13 *The Sources of Later Mediæval and Modern Continental History—Methods of Historical Study*.—While emphasis will be laid in all the above courses on the sources of our knowledge, this will furnish a systematic view of the whole field, and will include practical bibliographical exercises on the part of the students. Bernheim's *Lehrbuch der Historischen Methode* will serve as a basis for the work. Two hours a week, second term: Prof. Robinson.

This course to be given 1898–99.

14 *Seminar in Later Mediæval and Modern European History.* Two hours every other week, both terms: Prof. Robinson.

15 *Political and Constitutional History of England.*—The object of this course of lectures is to trace the growth of the English constitution from the earliest to the present times, dwelling upon foreign relations during periods when they had an important influence. Particular attention is paid to the administrative system developed by the Norman monarchs, and to the struggle of the thirteenth century, which culminated in the legislative work of Edward I. The political results of the Reformation are described. Under the Stuarts, the conflict between the crown and parliament, which had been interrupted at the close of the fourteenth century, was resumed, owing chiefly to the rise of Puritanism. The House of Commons now leads the opposition. The history of the struggle between the two is detailed till the most important questions in dispute were settled by the events of 1688–89. The development of parliamentary government under the aristocratic *régime* is then outlined. About the beginning of this century, and largely in consequence of the industrial revolution, the democratizing of the constitution began. The account given of the development of this tendency closes with the history of the Reform Bills of the present century.—Two hours a week: Prof. Osgood.

16 *Constitutional History of France during the later Middle Ages, 900–1500.*—The purpose of this course of lectures is to trace the constitutional history of France from the dissolution of the Carolingian empire to the era of the absolute monarchy, at the close of the middle ages. The main line of evolution in the history of the French state during this period is the growth of the kingship from great theoretical powers and practical impotency under the first Capetians to the absolute monarchy of Louis XI. The various steps in this development, the forces aiding and opposing the extension of the royal power, the financial, judicial and administrative institutions necessitated by the centralization of power

in the king, are described.—Two hours a week, first term: Mr. Beer.

Not given in 1897–1898.

17 *History of European Law.*—See *post.*, p. 25.—Two hours a week: Prof. Munroe Smith.

18 *History of Diplomacy.*—See *post.*, p. 22.—Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Moore.

19 *Early Church History.*—The ante-Nicene period, A.D. 100–311; spread and persecution; literary conflict with heathenism and heresy; conversion of the Roman empire; development of Christian doctrine and discipline.—Two hours a week. See *foot-note.*

20 *Mediæval Church History.*—From the time of Constantine to the Reformation. Nicene and post-Nicene periods: Monasticism; rise of the papacy; development of doctrine; mediæval Christianity; conversion of the barbarians, separation of the Greek and Latin churches; the papacy and the empire; the Crusades; preparation for the Reformation.—Two hours a week. See *foot note.*

21 *Modern Church History.*—The Reformation on the continent, in England and Scotland; the Roman Catholic counter-reformation; history of the Lutheran and Reformed churches.—Two hours a week. See *foot note.*

22 *Rise of the Holy Roman Empire.*—The successive stages of depression by which the substance of Rome sank into oblivion, and those of elevation by which the shadow of Rome continued to exist in the titular sway of a German prince as Roman emperor, will involve the following points for consideration: the transition from the pretended republicanism of Augustus to the avowed imperialism of Constantine; a sketch of Roman society and institutions, both Christian and pagan, as well as of their interaction; the German nationalities and their relations with the Roman world; the papacy and the union with the Carolingian

This course is given at the Union Theological Seminary, but may be counted as an equivalent of a two-hour course in Columbia.

Franks, which resulted in the virtual founding of the Holy Roman Empire under Charlemagne; the disintegration of the fabric at his death, and its restoration and final establishment under Otto I.—Two hours a week, second session: Dr. Shepherd.

Not given 1897–1898.

Subject B—American History

7 *Transition Epochs in American History.*—Two hours: Prof. Sloane.

23 *Political and Constitutional History of the United States.*—This course of lectures covers the history of the colonies and of the revolutionary war; the formation and dissolution of the confederate constitution of 1781, the federal constitution of 1787 and its application down to the civil war; the changes wrought in the constitution by the civil war, and the resulting transformation of the public law of the United States.—Two hours a week: Prof. Burgess.

24 *Political History of the Colonies and of the American Revolution.*—This is an investigation course, extending through two years. During the first year attention will be devoted to the settlement of the colonies and their development in the seventeenth century. During the second year the growth of the system of colonial administration, the conflict with the French, and the revolt of the colonies, will be investigated. The object of the course is two-fold: First, to acquaint the student as thoroughly as possible with the history of the period; second, to teach him how to investigate and how to do the constructive work of the historian. The subject is taken up topically, and the titles of the chief original authorities bearing upon each topic are given by the instructor. These works the student must read, compare, and criticise. The result of his study must appear in the form of a consistent and truthful account of the event of which he is treating. It is intended that attention shall be fixed as exclusively as possible upon original sources. When secondary material is used, it must be examined and

criticised in the light of the original. When necessary, an analytical study of the histories, relations, or other authorities, is undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining the degree of their credibility. Attention is also called to the character of historical writing in each period under investigation. Students are brought, as far as possible, to view the world from the standpoint of the men whose works they are studying. It is intended that a class taking the full course shall have discussed before it all the most important original authorities bearing upon the history of the American colonies and revolution.—Two hours a week for two years: Prof. Osgood.

29 *The War of 1812, with reference to European Conditions.*

25 *The United States during Civil War and Reconstruction.*—The object of this course is to describe the constitutional principles which came into play during the period from 1860 to 1877. Among the topics discussed in more or less detail are: The principles of the appeal to arms; the nature and scope of the "war power"; the status of the negro as affected by the war; the various theories of reconstruction; the adoption of the last three amendments to the constitution; the actual process of reconstruction; the so-called "force legislation"; and the circumstances attending the final cessation of national interference in the Southern States.—Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Dunning.

26 *History of American Diplomacy.*—See *post.*, p. 23.—Two hours a week, second term: Prof. Moore.

27 *American Church History.*—Two hours a week. See *foot note*, p. 18.

28 *Seminar in Early American History.*—One hour a week: Prof. Osgood.

Subject C—Political Philosophy

40 *General History of Political Theories.*—Every people known to history has possessed some form, however vague and primitive, of political government. Every people which has attained a degree of enlightenment above the very lowest

has been permeated by some ideas, more or less systematic, as to the origin, nature, and limitations of governmental authority. It is the purpose of this course to trace historically the development of these ideas, from the primitive notions of primitive people to the complex and elaborate philosophical theories that have characterized the ages of highest intellectual refinement.

Book I. treats mainly of the political philosophy of Greece and Rome, with especial attention to the profound speculations of Plato and Aristotle.

Book II. discusses the political doctrines of early Christianity and the Christian church, with the controversy of papacy and empire, and the elaborate systems of St. Thomas Aquinas and his adversaries.

Book III. treats of that age of renaissance and reformation in which Machiavelli and Bodin, Suarez and Bellarmino, Luther and Calvin, worked out their various solutions of the great problem, how to reconcile the conflicting doctrines of theology, ethics, and politics.

Book IV. covers the period during which the theories were wrought out which found realization in the English and French revolutions. Here are examined the doctrine of natural law as developed by Grotius and Puffendorf, the doctrine of divine right of kings with its corollary of passive obedience, as in Filmer and Bossuet, the theory of the constitutionalists, Locke and Montesquieu, and the idea of social contract made most famous by Rousseau.

Book V. traces the various currents of thought since Rousseau: The idealism of Kant, Fichte, and Hegel, the reactionary philosophy which sought to overcome the tendencies of the revolution, the historical school of Burke and Savigny, and the English individualists like Bentham, Mill and Spencer.—Two hours a week: Prof. Dunning.

41 *American Political Philosophy.*—As the first nation to realize in practice many of the principles that characterize

the modern state, the United States offers special opportunities for research to the student of political philosophy. In this course a twofold line of discussion is followed: First, by a study of the various documents of the revolutionary era, the Declaration of Independence, the constitutions, national and commonwealth, and other state papers, the dominant ideas of the people are derived from their official records. Second, the writings of the leading statesmen, like Hamilton, Jefferson, Calhoun, and Webster, as well as the more systematic and philosophical works of Lieber, Mulford, Brownson, Jameson and others, are analyzed and subjeeted to critical comment.—One hour a week, in 1896–97 and alternate years thereafter: Prof. Dunning.

42 *Seminar in Political Philosophy.*—One hour a week: Prof. Dunning.

Group II—Public Law and Comparative Jurisprudence

Subject A—Constitutional Law

1 *Comparative Constitutional Law of the Principal European States and of the United States:* comprehending a comparison of the provisions of the constitutions, principally of England, United States, France and Germany, the interpretation of the same by legislative enactments and judicial decisions, and the generalization from them of the fundamental principles of public law common to them all.—Three hours a week: Prof. Burgess.

5 *Seminar in Constitutional Law.*—Two hours a week: Prof. Burgess.

Subject B—International Law

6 *History of Diplomacy.*—The object of this course is to exhibit the evolution of the relations between independent states and the manner in which those relations are conducted. The history of the diplomatic system of Europe is traced from its beginnings to the present time, and an exposition is given of the religious, dynastic, territorial, and commercial struggles of which that system is the result. The first part

of the course relates to the development of the European concert prior to the Peace of Westphalia. This is followed by an examination of the most important of the general European treaties, beginning with those concluded at the Congress of Westphalia in 1648, and ending with the Treaty of Berlin of 1878.—Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Moore.

7 *History of American Diplomacy.*—In the study of American diplomacy special attention will be given to the history and method of the diplomacy of the United States. The course will comprehend (1) the diplomacy of the revolution; (2) the period from the Treaty of Peace of 1783 to the termination of the war of 1812; (3) from the termination of that war to the civil war; (4) from the outbreak of the latter war to the present time.—Two hours a week, second term: Prof. Moore.

8 *International Law.*—This course treats of the general principles of international law, as it has been developed by positive agreement, in the form of treaties and conventions, and by common usage, as shown in legislation, in the decisions of international tribunals and of municipal courts, and in the conduct of nations. The rules thus discovered are discussed in the light of the principles of reason and justice, as scientifically presented by writers on international law, and an effort is made to trace the systematic establishment of the rules which govern intercourse among nations at the present day.—Two hours a week: Prof. Moore.

10 *Seminar in International Law.*—Two hours a week: Prof. Moore.

Subject C—Criminal Law

11 *Criminal Law, including the Conflict of Penal Laws and Extradition.*—This course embraces (1) the general principles of criminal law, defining the relation of the individual to the state, as regards the maintenance of public order; (2) the conflict of penal laws, and the punishment of extra-territorial crime; (3) extradition, including (*a*) the delivery up of fugitives from justice as between nations, and

(*b*) the delivery up of such fugitives as between the states of the American Union, or interstate rendition.—Two hours a week: Prof. Moore.

Subject D—Administrative Law

16 *Comparative Administrative Law of the United States and the Principal European States.*—The purpose of this course is to present the general principles of the administrative law of the United States, both in the nation and in the commonwealths, and to compare them with the law of England, France and Germany. The following list of topics will give a general idea of the particular subjects discussed: The principle of the separation or distribution of powers; the executive power; administrative councils; heads of departments, their tenure of office, their powers and duties; local (including municipal) government; officers, their appointment or election, their duties, their rights, removal from office; the administration in action; the control over the administration possessed by the higher administrative officers, the courts, and the legislature. Special attention will here be paid to the writs of *mandamus*, *quo warranto*, *certiorari*, *habeas corpus*, and prohibition, and their statutory substitutes, by means of which the courts exercise their control over the administration. The new courts will also be examined, which have been established in France and Germany during this century, and to which the name of administrative courts has been given.—Two hours a week: Prof. Goodnow.

17 *Municipal Government.*—This course will include a brief survey of municipal development, with a view to determining the conditions that make municipal prosperity and those that contribute to its decay. It will include a brief study of municipal organization in Europe and in the United States; the respective merits of government by mayor and government by council; the relation of the city to the state, or, Home Rule; unsolved municipal problems, such as the treatment of sewage and garbage; the distinction between dispensable and indispensable municipal functions; whether the indispensable functions of municipal government, such

as charity and correction, can be usefully usurped by private associations, however well intended; how far municipal government is business, how far it is humanitarian; the result of efforts to extend dispensable municipal functions in Europe, as, for example, the ownership and exploitation of its own franchises, municipal lodging houses, municipal tenements, etc.; the actual organization of municipal government in New York City; the history of New York City, particular attention being given to its history since-the Tweed Ring; the actual condition of political forces in New York City to-day and a study of the questions that are included in the term "practical politics." Two hours a week, second term: Mr. Kelly.

18 *The Law of Taxation.*—The subjects treated in this course are: The nature of taxes and the taxing power; the limitations placed by the constitutions, both national and commonwealth, upon the taxing power; the construction of tax proceedings; the rules of law relative to the particular taxes, both national and commonwealth, levied in the United States; the methods of assessment and collection, and the remedies open to the individual against arbitrary, unjust, and illegal taxation.—Two hours a week, second term: Prof. Goodnow.

20 *Seminar in Administrative Law.*—One hour a week: Prof Goodnow.

Subject E—Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence

21 *Roman Law I.*—The history and institutions of the classical and Justinian law. Lectures, with assigned reading (Muirhead, *Historical Introduction to the Private Law of Rome;* Sohm, *Institutes of Roman Law*).—Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Munroe Smith.

22 *Roman Law II.*—Cases from the *Corpus Juris Civilis,* principally in contracts.—Two hours a week, second term; Prof. Munroe Smith.

23 *History of European Law.*—This course treats (1) of primitive law, with especial reference to the usages and ideas of the Indo-Germanic races; (2) of early German law, in-

cluding a comparison of Scandinavian, Anglo-Saxon, and continental German customs; (3) of mediæval European law, including feudal and canon law; (4) of the "reception" of the Roman law; and (5) of the genesis and character of the great modern codes.—Two hours a week (1897–98): Prof. Munroe Smith.

24 *Comparative Jurisprudence.*—This course, based mainly on a comparison of the modern Roman and the English common law, aims to present the leading principles of modern property law and family law.—Two hours a week (1898–99): Prof. Munroe Smith.

25 *International Private Law.*—In this course the theories of the foreign authorities and the practice of the foreign courts in the so-called "conflicts of law" are compared with the solution given to these questions by our courts.—One hour a week: Prof. Munroe Smith.

29 *Seminar in Legal History and Comparative Legislation.* —One hour a week: Prof. Munroe Smith.

Group III—Economics and Social Science

It is presumed that students before entering the school possess a knowledge of the general principles of political economy as laid down in the ordinary manuals by Walker or Mill, and also a knowledge of the general facts of economic history. Students who are not thus prepared are recommended to take the undergraduate courses in Columbia College. These are:[1]

(A) *Principles of Political Economy.*—Three hours a week, second term: Prof. Mayo-Smith and Mr. Day.

1 *Economic History of Europe and America.*—Three hours a week, first term: Prof. Seligman and Mr. Day.

Subject A—Political Economy and Finance.

3 *Historical and Practical Political Economy.*

(a) *Introduction; Production and Consumption.*—This

[1] The lettered course is required for undergraduates.

course is given every year, and is intended to cover the general questions of the application of political economy to actual social life. The principal topics are: The function of political economy and its relation to the other political sciences, methods of study, literature and writers, method of applying theory and principle to economic questions; the economic organization of society, its historical development, present economic institutions, the principle of individual liberty and the institution of private property in their economic influence; the function of government in economic affairs, the individualistic view, the socialistic demand; the theory of consumption and its effect in directing economic activity; the production of wealth and the problems of production, such as land-tenure, history of agriculture, farm mortgages, international competition, growth of population, division of labor, growth of capital, forms of productive enterprise, application of machinery and accumulation of wealth.—Three hours a week, first term: Prof. Mayo-Smith.

(b) *The Problems of Exchange.*—(Commerce, Trade, and Transportation.)—This course treats of the history of commerce, the question of free trade or protection; the history of transportation and the railroad question; money and the mechanism of exchange; banks and banking; paper money, bimetallism and the silver question, currency reform; history of credit; theory of value and price, history and statistics of prices, index numbers; commercial crises, their history and causes, depression of trade since 1873, the financial panic of 1893; theory of competition, history of monopolies, economic influence of monopolies; trusts; function of the government in regulating exchange.—Three hours a week, second term. given in 1897–98, and each alternate year thereafter: Prof. Mayo-Smith.

(c) *The Problems of Distribution.*—(Relations of Labor and Capital.)—This course is devoted largely to labor ques-

For students desiring to take (A), (B) and (C) in one year, a short résumé will be given of the omitted course (B) or (C) during the latter portion of the first term.

tions, such as the history of labor, guilds, apprenticeship, the factory system; the present condition and progress of the laboring classes; statistics of wages, cost of living and expenditures of the laboring class; trade-unions and benefit societies, strikes and boycotts; arbitration and conciliation; co-operation and profit-sharing; the state in relation to labor, poor relief, factory laws and employers' liability, workingmen's insurance; aids to intelligence, thrift, health and well-being; the capitalist class, profit, rent and interest; the relation of the employer to the laborer; progress and poverty; the program of socialism.—Three hours a week, second term, given in 1898–99, and each alternate year: Prof. Mayo-Smith.

4 *Science of Finance.*—This course is historical, as well as comparative and critical. It treats of the various rules of public expenditures and the methods of meeting the same among different civilized nations. It describes the different kinds of public revenue, including the public domain and public property, public works and industrial undertakings, special assessments, fees and taxes. It is in great part a course on the history, theories, and methods of taxation in all civilized countries. It considers also public debt, methods of borrowing, redemption, refunding, repudiation, etc. Finally, it describes the fiscal organization of the state by which the revenue is collected and expended, and discusses the budget, national, state, and local. Students are furnished with the current public documents of the United States Treasury, and the chief financial reports of the leading commonwealths, and are expected to understand all the facts in regard to public debt, currency and revenue therein contained.—Two hours a week: Prof. Seligman.

5 *Financial History of the United States.*—This course endeavors to present a complete survey of American legislation on currency, finance and taxation, as well as its connection with the state of industry and commerce. Attention is called especially to the financial history of the colonies (colonial currency and taxation); to the financial methods of the revolution and the confederation; to the financial policy of

the Federalists and the Republicans up to the war of 1812, including the refunding and payment of the debt, the internal revenue, and the banking and currency problems; to the financial history of the war with England; to the changes in the methods of taxation, and the crises of 1819, 1825, 1837; to the distribution of the surplus and the United States bank; to the currency problems up to the civil war; to the financial manangement of the war; to the methods of resumption, payment of the debt, national and state banks, currency questions, and problems of taxation; and finally to the recent development in national, state, and municipal finance and taxation.—Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Seligman.

6 *Industrial and Tariff History of the United States.*—The arguments of extreme free-traders, as of extreme protectionists, are often so one-sided that an impartial judgment can be formed only through a knowledge of the actual effects of the tariffs. It is the object of this course to give a detailed history of each customs tariff of the United States from the very beginning; to describe the arguments of its advocates and of its opponents in each case; to trace as far as possible the position of each of the leading industries before and after the passage of the chief tariff acts, and thus to determine how far the legislation of the United States has influenced the progress of industry and the prosperity of the whole country. Attention is called especially to the industrial history of the colonies; to the genesis of the protective idea and to Hamilton's report; to the tariffs from 1789 to 1808; to the restriction and the war with England; to the tariffs of 1816, 1824, and the "tariff of abominations" of 1828; to the infant-industry argument; to the compromise and its effect on manufactures; to the era of moderate free trade; to the tariff of 1857; to the war tariffs; to their continuance, and to the pauper-labor argument; to the McKinley act, and to the tariff of 1894.—Two hours a week (1898–99): Prof. Seligman.

7 *Railroad Problems; Economic, Social and Legal.*—These lectures treat of railroads in the fourfold aspect of their relation to the investors, the employees, the public and the state

respectively. A history of railways and railway policy in America and Europe forms the preliminary part of the course. The chief problems of railway management, so far as they are of economic importance, come up for discussion.

Among the subjects treated are: Financial methods, railway construction, speculation, profits, failures, accounts and reports, expenses, tariffs, principles of rates, classification and discrimination, competition and pooling, accidents, and employers' liability. Especial attention is paid to the methods of regulation and legislation in the United States as compared with European methods, and the course closes with a general discussion of state *versus* private management. —Two hours a week, second term: Prof. Seligman.

8 *History of Political Economy.*—In this course the various systems of political economy are discussed in their historical development. The chief exponents of the different schools are taken up in their order, but especial attention is directed to the wider aspects of the connection between the theories and the organization of the existing industrial society. The chief writers discussed are:

I *Antiquity:* Orient, Greece, and Rome.

II *Middle ages:* Aquinas, Glossators, writers on money, the usury question, etc.

III *Mercantilists:* Stafford, Mun, Petty, North, Locke; Bodin, Vauban, Forbonnais; Serra, Galiani, Justi, etc.

IV *Physiocrats:* Quesnay, Gournay, Turgot, etc.

V *Adam Smith and precursors:* Tucker, Hume, Cantillon, Steuart.

VI *English school:* Malthus, Ricardo, Senior, McCulloch, Chalmers, Jones, Mill, etc.

VII *The continent:* Say, Sismondi, Hermann, List, Cournot, Bastiat, etc.

VIII *German historical school:* Roscher, Knies, Hildebrand, etc.

IX *Recent development:* Rogers, Jevons, Cairnes, Bagehot, Leslie, Toynbee, Marshall; Wagner, Schmoller,

Held, Brentano, Cohn; Menger, Sax, Böhm-Bawerk, Wieser; Leroy-Beaulieu, De Laveleye, Gide; Cossa, Nazzani, Loria, Ricca-Salerno, Pantaleoni; Carey, George, Walker, Clark, Patten, Adams, etc.

—Two hours a week, (1898–99): Prof. Seligman.

9 *Economic Theory I.*—This course discusses the static laws of distribution. If the processes of industry were not changing, wages and industry would tend to adjust themselves according to certain standards. A study of the mechanism of production would then show that one part of the product is specifically attributable to labor, and that another part is imputable to capital. It is the object of the course to show that the tendency of free competition, under such conditions, is to give to labor, in the form of wages, the amount that it specifically creates, and also to give to capital, in the form of interest, what it specifically produces. The theory undertakes to prove that the earnings of labor and of capital are governed by a principle of final productivity, and that this principle must be studied on a social scale, rather than in any one department of production.—Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Clark.

10 *Economic Theory II.*—This course discusses the dynamic laws of distribution. The processes of industry are actually progressing. Mechanical invention, emigration, and other influences, cause capital and labor to be applied in new ways and with enlarging results. These influences do not repress the action of the static forces of distribution, but they bring a new set of forces into action. They create, first, employers' profits, and, later, additions to wages and interest. It is the object of the course to show how industrial progress affects the several shares in distribution under a system of competition, and also to determine whether the consolidations of labor and capital, which are a distinctive feature of modern industry, have the effect of repressing competition.—Two hours a week, second term: Prof. Clark.

11 *Communistic and Socialistic Theories.*—This course studies the theories of St. Simon, Fourier, Proudhon, Rod-

bertus, Marx, Lassalle, and others. It aims to utilize recent discoveries in economic science in making a critical test of these theories themselves and of certain counter-arguments. It examines the socialistic ideals of distribution, and the effects that, by reason of natural laws, would follow an attempt to realize them through the action of the state.—Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Clark.

12 *Theories of Social Reform.*—This course treats of certain plans for the partial reconstruction of industrial society that have been advocated in the United States, and endeavors to determine what reforms are in harmony with economic principles. It treats of the proposed single tax, of the measures advocated by the Farmers' Alliance and of those proposed by labor organizations. It studies the general relation of the state to industry.—Two hours a week, second term: Prof. Clark.

14 *Seminar in Political Economy and Finance.*—For advanced students.—Two hours, bi-weekly: Professors Seligman and Clark.

Subject B—Sociology and Statistics

16 *Applied Anthropology.*—This course will treat of the following subjects:

I *Physical Geography* in relation to the development of culture: (*a*) areas of characterization, acclimatization, etc.; (*b*) theories of distribution.

II *History of the Science of Anthropology.*

III *Prehistoric Archæology*, including earliest evidences of human life, theories of migration, etc.

IV *Ethnology:* (*a*) language; (*b*) manners and customs; (*c*) classification of races; (*d*)[1] race problems, biographically considered, including variation, intermingling, and extermination.

V *Anthropometry.*[1]

VI *Comparative Mythology.*—Two hours a week: Dr. Ripley.

[1] This course will be given in the Faculty of Philosophy by Dr. Livingston Farrand.

17 *Statistics and Sociology.*—This course is given every year, and is intended to train students in the use of statistics as an instrument of investigation in social science. The topics covered are: Relation of statistics to sociology, criteria of statistics, population, population and land, sex, age and conjugal condition, births, marriages, deaths, sickness and mortality, race and nationality, migration, social position, infirmities, suicfde, vice, crime, nature of statistical regularities.—Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Mayo-Smith.

18 *Statistics and Economics.*—This course covers those statistics of most use in political economy, but which have also a direct bearing on the problems of sociology. These include the statistics of land, production of food, condition of labor, wages, money, credit, prices, commerce, manufactures, trade, imports and exports, national wealth, public debt, and relative incomes.—Two hours a week, second term, given in 1898–99 and each alternate year: Prof. Mayo-Smith.

19 *Theory, Technique, and History of Statistical Science.*—This course studies the theory of statistics, law of probabilities, averages, mean error, rules for collecting, tabulating and presenting statistics, graphical methods, the question of the freedom of the will, the value of the results obtained by the statistical method, the possibility of discovering social laws. Some account will also be given of the history and literature of statistics, and the organization of statistical bureaus.—Two hours a week, second term, given in 1897–98, and each alternate year: Prof. Mayo-Smith.

20 *General Sociology.*—A foundation for special work is laid in this fundamental course. It includes three parts, namely: (1) the analysis and classification of social facts, with special attention to the systems of Comte, Spencer, Schäffle, De Greef, Gumplowicz, Ward, Tarde and other theoretical writers; (2) the systematic principles of social theory, an analysis of the process of socialization; (3) an examination of sociological laws, in which the more important social phenomena of modern times and the principles of

theoretical sociology are together brought under critical review in a study of social feeling, public opinion, and organized action. In this third part an attempt is made to analyze the causes of emotional epidemics, panics, outbreaks of mob violence, and revolutions; to explain by general principles the growth of public opinion on great questions; and to prove from history and from current events that public action is governed by definite laws of social choice.—Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Giddings.

21 *Progress and Democracy.*—The phenomena of social progress are the general subject of this course, which includes two parts, namely: (1) a study of the historical evolution of society, with special attention to social origins; to the development of the family, of the clan and of the tribe; and to the beginnings of civilization; (2) the social as distinguished from the political organization of modern democracies. This part of the course may otherwise be described as a study of the modern "state behind the constitution." The forms of voluntary organization are observed, and the question is raised, To what extent are the non-political associations of men in modern democracies themselves democratic? Do business corporations, labor unions, churches, and associations for culture and pleasure, tend to become more or less democratic? The democratic social ideals of equality and fraternity are examined, and an attempt is made to show their relations to social order and to liberty. Modern philanthropic movements, including the work of university and other social settlements, and many social phases of municipal reform are touched upon in this course. Two hours a week, second term: Prof. Giddings.

22 *Pauperism, Poor Laws and Charities.*—This course begins with a study of the English poor law, its history, practical working, and consequences. On this foundation is built a study of pauperism in general, but especially as it may now be observed in great cities. The laws of the different commonwealths in regard to paupers, out-relief, alms-houses, and dependent children, are compared. Finally the special

modern methods of public and private philanthropy are considered, with particular attention to charity organization, the restriction of out-door alms, and the reclamation of children. Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Giddings.

23 *Crime and Penology.*—The topics taken up in this course are the nature and definitions of crime, the increase of crime and its modern forms, criminal anthropology, the social causes of crime, surroundings, parental neglect, education, the question of responsibility, historical methods of punishment, the history of efforts to reform prison methods, modern methods, the solitary system, the Elmira system, classification of criminals, classes of prisons, reformatories, and jails.—Two hours a week, second term: Prof. Giddings.

30 *Seminar in Sociology and Statistics.*—Discussions, and papers, theses and dissertations presented in the seminar may be upon any of the following topics:

I

Population

1 The growth of population in the United States, including studies of birth rates and death rates.

2 Immigration into the United States.

3 The migration of population within the United States.

II

Races and Nationalities

4 The social traits, habits, and organization of any race (e. g. negro or Indian) in the United States.

5 The social traits, habits and organization of any nationality (e. g. Irish or German or Italian) in the United States.

III

The Family

6 Historical or statistical studies of marriage, of divorce, or of the parental care and education of children in the United States.

7 Studies of legislation affecting the family in the United States.

IV

Communities.

8 Descriptive or historical studies of peculiar, exceptional or otherwise noteworthy communities or sections.

V

The Social Life and Organization of the Self-Supporting Poor.

9 Dwellings and surroundings.
10 Expenditure and domestic economy.
11 Marriages, domestic festivals, funerals, family life and morals.
12 Education.
13 Religious ideas, habits, meetings, festivals, and institutions.
14 Amusements, celebrations, social festivals, and clubs.
15 Trade unions.
16 Political and legal ideas, affiliations, and activities.

VI

Pauperism and Charity.

17 Historical studies of the origin, growth and forms of pauperism.
18 Statistical studies of the extent and causes of pauperism.
19 Historical and comparative studies of poor laws and public relief.
20 Historical and comparative studies of the methods of private charity.

VII

Crime and Punishment.

21 Historical study of the origin, increase and forms of crime.
22 Statistical studies of the extent and causes of crime.
23 Critical studies of criminal anthropology or criminal sociology.
24 Historical and comparative studies of punishment and reformation.
Two hours bi-weekly: Profs. Giddings and Mayo-Smith.

29 *Laboratory Work in Statistics.*—The object of the laboratory is to train the student in methods of statistical analysis and computation. Each student will pursue a course of laboratory practice dealing with the general statistics of population, the relation of classes, the distribution of wealth, and the statistics of crime, vice and misfortune. He will be taught how to judge current statistics and to detect statistical fallacies; in short, to become an expert in judging of the value of sociological evidence. Each year some practical piece of work on an extensive scale is undertaken by the class.—In connection with courses 17, 18 and 19: Prof. Mayo-Smith.

ORDER OF STUDIES

The following courses are open to Seniors in Columbia College, and are recommended by the Faculty as introductory to the other lectures:

HISTORY

7. Transition Epochs of American History.
8. Introduction to Modern European History.
15. Constitutional History of England.
22. Constitutional History of the United States.
40. History of Political Theories.

ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

3. Historical and Practical Political Economy.
4. Science of Finance.
5. Financial History of the United States.
6. Industrial and Tariff History of the United States.
16. Applied Anthropology.

UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIPS

Twenty-four fellowships, known as "University Fellowships," each of the value of five hundred dollars a year, are awarded by the Council to those applicants who give evidence of special fitness to pursue courses of higher study and original investigation, the competition to be open to graduates of all colleges and scientific schools. Vacancies occurring in any of such fellowships shall be filled in the same manner in which original appointments are made.

Additional University Fellows may be appointed in cases where the original appointee waives the emolument of the fellowship while accepting the honor of the appointment.

The application shall be made prior to March 1st, in writing, addressed to the President of Columbia University.

Applications received later than March 1st may fail of consideration. The term of the fellowship is one year, dating July 1st. Residence should begin October 1st.

The candidate must give evidence

(*a*) Of a liberal education, such as a diploma already granted, or about to be received, from a college or scientific school of good repute;

(*b*) Of decided fitness for a special line of study, such as an example of some scientific or literary work already performed;

(*c*) Of upright character, such as a testimonial from some instructor.

The value of each fellowship is five hundred dollars. Payments will be based on the time during which the Fellow shall have been in residence, and are made in quarterly installments, beginning November 30th. The holder of a fellowship is exempt from the charges for tuition.

Every holder of a fellowship will be expected to perform such duties as may be allotted to him in connection with his course of study, which course shall be such as to lead to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He will be expected to devote his time to the prosecution of special studies under the direction of the head of the department to which he belongs, and before the close of the academic year to give evidence of progress by the preparation of a thesis, the completion of a research, the delivery of a lecture, or by some other method. He must reside in New York or vicinity during the academic year.

No holder of a fellowship shall be permitted to pursue a professional or technical course of study during his term. With the written approval of the President, but not otherwise, he may give instruction or assistance in any department of the University.

A Fellow may be reappointed at the end of a year for reasons of weight. No Fellow may be reappointed for more than two terms of one year each.

As these fellowships are awarded as honors, those who

are disposed, for the benefit of others or for any other reason, to waive the pecuniary emoluments, may do so, and still have their names retained on the list of Fellows.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS

Thirty University Scholarships are awarded annually to students in the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure Science. These scholarships are awarded under the following regulations, prepared by the authority of the University Council and with its approval:

1 The University Scholarships are open to all graduates of colleges and scientific schools whose course of study has been such as to entitle them to be enrolled at Columbia as candidates for a university degree.

2 In addition to these there will be four "President's University Scholarships" awarded during this year. These scholarships are tenable for one academic year, with a possibility of renewal for one year longer. They are of an annual value of one hundred and fifty dollars each.

3 Payments will be made to university scholars in two equal instalments: one on October 1st and one on February 1st. University scholars will be required to pay all of the fees established for matriculation, tuition, and graduation.

4 Applications for University Scholarships should be made in writing, on blanks that will be furnished for the purpose, and addressed to the President of Columbia University. Applications must be filed not later than May 1st. Should an unsuccessful applicant for a fellowship apply for a scholarship, the only information required from him will be that contained in the formal application for the fellowship.

5 The University Scholarships will be awarded by the University Council at its regular meeting in May. The award will be made after applications have been examined and recommendations made by the Standing Committee on University Fellowships. In making these recommendations

the Committee will give preference to those candidates for University Fellowships who have failed of appointment by the University Council after having been recommended for the same by any faculty or department.

6 University scholars will be required to enroll themselves as candidates for a degree and to pursue a regular course of study leading thereto.

PRIZES

Prize in Political Economy

An annual prize of $150 for the best essay on some subject in political economy has been established by Mr. Edwin R. A. Seligman, one of the class of 1879 of Columbia College. Competition for the prize is open to all members of the School of Political Science. The topic selected must be approved by the faculty, and the essay itself must be not less than twenty thousand words in length.

James Gordon Bennett Prize in Political Science

A prize of $40, to be given on Commencement Day, has been established by Mr. James Gordon Bennett. The prize is to be awarded by the Faculty of Political Science for the best essay in English prose upon some subject of contemporaneous interest in the domestic or foreign policy of the United States. The subject is assigned each year by the faculty. The competition is open to Seniors in Columbia College, whether regular or special students, and to all students under any of the university faculties who have not yet taken the baccalaureate degree in arts, letters, or philosophy, provided that they take courses amounting to six hours a week throughout the year in the School of Political Science. Essays must be submitted to the President on or before May 1st. If no satisfactory essay is received no award will be

made. No award will be made for any essay that is defective in English composition.

Medal Offered by the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution offers annually a silver medal under the following regulations:

1. Competition shall be open to members of the Senior Class in Columbia College, and to first-year students, not graduates of Columbia College, studying under any of the faculties of the University. 2. Each essay must contain not less than 1,600 and not more than 2,000 words, and shall be upon the subject: "The Principles Fought For in the War of the Revolution." 3. A typewritten copy of each essay must be presented to the President not later than May 1st of each year. 4. The committee of award shall consist of the professors giving instruction in American history. 5. The prize shall in no case be awarded to any essay defective in English composition. The award, if made, will be announced by the President at Commencement.

A similar tender has been made to the principal colleges of the country, and the essays receiving the silver medals will be submitted to a Committee of the National Society in competition for a gold medal to be awarded to the writer of the essay deemed most meritorious.

ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

This institution, which holds its meetings at Columbia University, is devoted to the cultivation and advancement of the political sciences. It consists of Fellows, Associates and Student Members. No person is eligible as Fellow unless he has contributed to the development of the political sciences or aided in their application to the problems of the time. The number of Fellows is restricted to one hundred

—any person who is in sympathy with the work of the academy is eligible to membership as an associate. Students are eligible also to membership as student members.

Meetings of the academy are held each month. At these meetings papers are read by members, presenting the results of original investigation by the writers in some department of political science.

PRIZE LECTURESHIPS

The trustees have established in the School of Political Science three prize lectureships of the annual value of five hundred dollars each, tenable for three years. The power of appointment is vested in the faculty. One of these three lectureships becomes vacant at the close of each academic year. The previous holder may be reappointed. The conditions of competition are as follows:

1 The candidate must be a graduate of Columbia University in the School of Political Science or the School of Law. In the latter case he must have pursued the curriculum of the School of Political Science for at least two years.

2 He must be an active member of the Academy of Political Science.

3 He must have read at least one paper before the Academy of Political Science during the year next preceding the appointment.

The duty of the lecturer is to deliver annually, before the students of political science, a series of at least twenty lectures, the result of original investigation.

These prize lectureships will be found especially useful and welcome to graduates of the school who propose to devote themselves to an academic career, and who in this way may acquire the experience and acquaintance with university methods of teaching which will stand them in good stead in their future career.

LIBRARY

The students of the School of Political Science are entitled to the use, subject to the rules established by the library committee, of the entire university library. The library is open from 8 : 30 A. M. to 11 P. M. during term time, and from 8 : 30 A. M. to 10 P. M. during the summer vacation. Information concerning the sources and literature of the political sciences is given in the various courses of lectures held in the schools.

The special library of political science was begun in 1877, and it was intended to include the most recent and most valuable European and American works in this department. Particular attention is given to providing the material needed for original investigation. Every journal of importance, American or foreign, is taken regularly by the library. Any book needed by advanced students can usually be bought at once. Special tables are reserved for advanced students engaged in original research. Early application for a table is desirable.

The library contains at present (April, 1897) over 230,000 volumes. In the department of history, political and social science, there are about 100,000 volumes. In both European and American history the library is well furnished with most of the great collections of sources as well as with the best secondary works. The collection is particularly rich in works of international, constitutional, and administrative law, Roman law and foreign law. In all these departments the library is growing at the rate of several thousand volumes yearly. Another feature is the full collection of national, state, and local governmental reports and statistics in the various domains of economic inquiry, especially labor, finance, charity, poor law, and transportation reports. Recent large gifts have made it possible to build up a great collection in sociology.

Students of history, economics, and public law, will find New York to be a centre of library facilities absolutely un-

rivaled elsewhere in this country. In addition to the University Library, there are rich treasures at the Astor Library, Lenox Library, New York Historical Library, Long Island Historical Library, Library of the Charity Organization Society, the Bar Association Library, and the Law Institute Library, to each of which students have access under favorable conditions. Advanced students of economics also have at their disposal the Library of the Professor of Political Economy and Finance, which contains the most complete collection of works on political economy to be found in the United States.

PUBLIC WORSHIP

Prayers are read in the University chapel every week-day, except Saturday, at 12 : 40 o'clock, with the reading of the Scriptures and singing, and a short address by the chaplain. All officers and students of the University are invited to be present.

HOURS OF LECTURES[1]

First Year.

HOURS	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
10:30 to 11:30	History of Political Theories	Introduction to Mod. European Hist.: The Reformation Prof. ROBINSON	History of Political Theories	Introduction to Mod. European Hist.: The Reformation Prof. ROBINSON — Physical Geography and Anthropology Dr. RIPLEY	
11:30 to 12:30	Criminal Law Prof. MOORE	Criminal Law Prof. MOORE		Physical Geography and Anthropology Dr. RIPLEY	
12:30 to 1:30		American History Prof. SLOANE		American History Prof. SLOANE	
1:30 to 2:30	Historical and Practical Political Economy Prof. MAYO-SMITH	Constitutional History of the United States Prof. BURGESS	Historical and Practical Political Economy Prof. MAYO-SMITH	Constitutional History of the United States Prof. BURGESS	Historical and Practical Political Economy Prof. MAYO-SMITH
3:30 to 4:30		Constitutional History of England Prof. OSGOOD		Constitutional History of England Prof. OSGOOD	Seminar in Political Economy Prof. SELIGMAN and Mr. DAY
4:30 to 5:30		Taxation and Finance Prof. SELIGMAN		Taxation and Finance Prof. SELIGMAN	

[1] Subject to change.

HOURS OF LECTURES

Second Year

HOURS	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
10:30 to 11:30		Methods of Historical Study (first term) History of Prussia (second term) Prof. ROBINSON				
11:30 to 12:30	Methods of Historical Study (first term) History of Prussia (second term) Prof. ROBINSON	Mediæval Institutions and Culture Prof. ROBINSON	Mediæval Institutions and Culture Prof. ROBINSON			10 A. M. to 12 United States Colonial History Prof. OSGOOD
1:30 to 2:30				Roman Law Prof. MUNROE SMITH	Roman Law Prof. MUNROE SMITH	
2:30 to 3:30	Comparative Constitutional Law Prof. BURGESS	Comparative Constitutional Law Prof. BURGESS —— Economic Theory Prof. CLARK	Comparative Constitutional Law Prof. BURGESS	History of Diplomacy Prof. MOORE —— Economic Theory Prof. CLARK	History of Diplomacy Prof. MOORE —— Sociology, The Family Prof. GIDDINGS	
3:30 to 4:30	Statistics Prof. MAYO-SMITH	Financial History of United States (first term) Railroad Problems (second term) Prof. SELIGMAN	Statistics Prof. MAYO-SMITH	Financial History of United States (first term) Railroad Problems (second term) Prof. SELIGMAN	Sociology, The Family Prof. GIDDINGS	
4:30 to 5:30	Administrative Law Prof. GOODNOW		Administrative Law Prof. GOODNOW			

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Columbia University in the City of New York

SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

ANNOUNCEMENT

1898-99

NOTE

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY offers the following courses:

In COLUMBIA COLLEGE:

A four-years' course leading to the degree of . . . . . A.B.

In the SCHOOL OF LAW:

A three-years' course leading to the degree of . . . . . LL.B.

In the SCHOOL OF MEDICINE (College of Physicans and Surgeons):

A four-years' course leading to the degree of . . . . . M.D.

In the SCHOOL OF MINES:

A four-years' course in Mining Engineering leading to the degree of E.M.
" " Mining and Geology " " E.M.
" " Metallurgy " " Met.E.

In the SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY:

A four-years' course in Analytical Chemistry leading to the degree of B.S.
" " Industrial Chemistry " " B.S.
" " Organic Chemistry " " B.S.

In the SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING:

A four-years' course in Civil Engineering leading to the degree of C.E.
" " Sanitary Engineering " " C.E.
" " Electrical Engineering " " E.E.
" " Mechanical Engineering " " Mech.E.

In the SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE:

A four-years' course in Architecture leading to the degree of . . B.S.

In TEACHERS COLLEGE:

Certain courses that are accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degrees of A.B., A.M., and Ph.D.; besides various courses leading to the Teachers College diploma.

Also many courses under the various faculties, especially the Faculties of Philosophy, Political Science, Pure Science and Applied Science, leading to the university degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. A combination of courses under the Faculties of Law and Political Science leads to the degree of Master of Laws.

The first-year courses of the School of Law, the School of Medicine, the School of Mines, the School of Chemistry, the School of Engineering and the School of Architecture are open, as electives, to Seniors in the College who have become students of the College not later than the Junior year. Consequently such Seniors can prepare themselves for advanced standing in these schools by electing these first-year courses and counting them for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

By a judicious arrangement of his course from the beginning, a student in the College may complete his college and professional course together, in the Schools of Law and of Applied Science in six years, and in the School of Medicine in seven years.

In addition to the regular courses that lead to the various degrees, Columbia University, in order to meet the needs of persons who wish to make a serious study of any special branch of knowledge, offers to them, according to their stage of advancement, special courses in Philosophy, in History, in Literature and the Languages, and, under certain restrictions, in Pure and Applied Science. For admission to any one of these special courses, the student must show that he is competent to take the course. On the completion of such special course a certificate will be granted by the Faculty under which his principal subject lies.

Information and circulars as to any of the above courses may be had by addressing the Secretary of the University.

The catalogue of the University is published in December, and is sold at twenty-five cents a copy.

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FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

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JOHN W. BURGESS, Ph.D., LL.D. . . . 323 West 57th St.
Professor of Political Science and Constitutional Law
Dean of the Faculty

RICHMOND MAYO-SMITH, Ph.D. . . . 305 West 77th St.
Professor of Political Economy and Social Science

MUNROE SMITH, A.M., J.U.D. . 115th St., near Riverside Drive
Professor of Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence

FRANK J. GOODNOW, A.M., LL.D. . . 49 Riverside Drive
Professor of Administrative Law
Secretary of the Faculty

EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, LL.B., Ph.D. . . 324 West 86th St.
Professor of Political Economy and Finance

HERBERT L. OSGOOD, Ph.D. . . . 526 West 150th St.
Professor of History

* WILLIAM A. DUNNING, Ph.D. . . . Columbia University
Professor of History

JOHN BASSETT MOORE, A.B. . . . 524 West 150th St.
Hamilton Fish Professor of International Law and Diplomacy

FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS, Ph.D. . . . 150 West 79th St.
Professor of Sociology

JOHN B. CLARK, Ph.D., LL.D. . . . 280 West 70th St.
Professor of Political Economy

JAMES HARVEY ROBINSON, Ph.D. . . . 170 West 85th St.
Professor of History

WILLIAM M. SLOANE, Ph.D. . . . . 109 East 69th St.
Seth Low Professor of History

EDMOND KELLY, A.M. . . . . 107 East 60th St.
Lecturer on Municipal Government

GEORGE LOUIS BEER, A.M. . . . . 329 West 71st St.
Lecturer on Mediæval History

* Absent on leave.

OTHER OFFICERS

WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, Ph.D. . . . Columbia University
Prize Lecturer, 1895–98

WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY, Ph.D. . . . Columbia University
Prize Lecturer, 1896–99

GEORGE JAMES BAYLES . . . . Columbia University
Prize Lecturer, 1897–1900

CHARLES EDWARD MERRIAM, JR., A.M. . Columbia University
Lecturer on Political Theories

ARTHUR M. DAY, A.M. . . . . Columbia University
Assistant in Political Economy and Social Science

OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNIVERSITY

GEORGE H. BAKER, A.M. . . . Columbia University
Librarian

WILLIAM H. H. BEEBE . . . . Columbia University
Secretary

GEORGE F. FISHER . . . . . Columbia University
Bursar

GENERAL STATEMENT

Purposes of the School

THE School of Political Science is under the direction of the Faculty of Political Science, and has charge of the university courses of study and research in history, economics, and public law.

The School of Political Science was opened on Monday, the fourth day of October, 1880.

In its course of instruction it undertakes to give a complete general view of all the subjects of public polity, both internal and external, from the threefold point of view of history, law, and philosophy. The prime aim is therefore the development of all the branches of the political and social sciences. The secondary and practical objects are:

(*a*) To fit young men for all the political branches of the public service.

(*b*) To give an adequate economic and legal training to those who intend to make journalism their profession.

(*c*) To supplement, by courses in public law and comparative jurisprudence, the instruction in private municipal law offered by the Faculty of Law.

(*d*) To educate teachers of political and social science.

To these ends courses of study are offered of sufficient duration to enable the student not only to attend the lectures and recitations with the professors, but also to consult the most approved treatises upon the political sciences and to study the sources of the same.

Young men who wish to obtain positions in the United States Civil Service—especially in those positions in the Executive Departments at Washington for which special examinations are held—will find it advantageous to follow many of the courses under the Faculty of Political Science.

Some of the subjects upon which applicants for these positions are examined are treated very fully in the curriculum of the school. Thus, extended courses of lectures are given on political geography and history, diplomatic history and international law, government, statistics, finance, and administration.

Admission and Registration

Admission to the School of Political Science is ordinarily granted to students who have completed the curriculum of some college in good standing at least to the close of the Junior year. Other persons of suitable age and attainments may also be admitted, to pursue special or partial courses with the consent of the Dean and of the instructor. There are no formal examinations for admission. Applications for admission are received at any time by the Secretary; but it is generally advisable that they be presented, if possible, at the beginning of the academic year.

An application for admission may be made at the office of the Dean of the Faculty of Political Science. The student will then receive a certificate from the officer in charge which he must present to the Bursar. He will then receive a matriculation card, after payment of the matriculation and tuition fee. The matriculation card must be shown to the Dean, from whom the student will receive a registration book. The registration book entitles him to attend the lectures in the School of Political Science, and must be shown to each professor or other instructor at the beginning of each course of lectures.

Every applicant for admission is expected to register at the beginning of each academic year of his membership in the school, on the Wednesday preceding the first Monday in October. A student who enters on his studies after the beginning of the academic year must register at the office of the Dean of the School of Political Science at the time of entering on his studies.

A student is counted as a full member of the school only from the date of issue of the registration book, and during

the period in which he is actually engaged in his studies as a resident of the school.

Every student is required to file a list of his studies for the academic year at the time he registers, or within one week thereafter, at the office of the Bursar. If he subsequently wishes to make any change in his studies, he must file written notice of his wish at the Bursar's office and must obtain the assent of the Dean.

Immediate written notice must be given to the Dean of any change of address.

The graduate courses, in Economics and History, are open to women on the same terms as to men. Women wishing to enter any of these courses must register through Barnard College.

Admission to the School of Political Science does not imply admission to candidacy for a degree. The conditions of candidacy for the several degrees are given below.

Admission to Other Courses

Any duly matriculated student, paying the maximum tuition fee, in the School of Political Science is at liberty to attend courses offered by Columbia College, Teachers College, or by the Faculties of Philosophy, Law, Medicine, Pure Science and Applied Science, without any additional fee.

Undergraduate studies of particular value to students in this school are as follows:

	Hours per week
Rapid Survey of Mediæval and Modern History	3
Ancient and Mediæval History	2
Modern European History	2
English History	2
American History	3
Outlines of Economics (second half-year)	3
Economic History (first half-year)	3

Among the cognate courses given by the Faculty of Philosophy are:

History of philosophy, 2 hours a week; ethics, 2 hours a week; biological anthropology, 2 hours a week; readings

in Gaius and Ulpian, 1 hour a week; readings in Anglo-Saxon law; courses in Norman French, in the various modern languages, and others.

Students enrolled either in the General, in the Union, or in the Jewish Theological Seminary, in the City of New York, who may be designated for the privilege by the authorities of those institutions, and accepted by the President of Columbia University, are admitted to the courses offered by the Faculty of Political Science free of charge for tuition.

By the terms of an alliance between Columbia University and Teachers College, at Morningside Heights, duly qualified students of Teachers College are permitted to enter courses offered by the Faculty of Political Science either as candidates for degrees or as special students.

All of these institutions offer reciprocal privileges to students of Columbia University.

Admission to Candidacy for a Degree

Students are received as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Master of Laws or Doctor of Philosophy.

If the applicant is a candidate for a degree, he must file a certificate of his completion of the Junior year in some college of good standing, or if he holds a degree from any institution he must file evidence of such degree. Blanks for this purpose may be secured at the Dean's office. Certificates of graduation or dismission from institutions of learning in foreign countries are also accepted.

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts are required to pursue courses of instruction amounting in all to not less than fifteen hours of attendance a week for one year, and must conform to such requirements regarding a graduation thesis as are established for members of the Senior Class in Columbia College. Their selection of studies is not confined to those in this faculty. Students may pursue courses offered by the Faculty of Philosophy or the Faculty of Pure Science, or the first-year course in the School of Law or the School of Medicine, and count the same as part of the requirements

for the Bachelor's degree. Law students, for example, may thus take their Bachelor's degree and so shorten by one year the time which otherwise would be necessary for the attainment of degrees in both arts and law.

Candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy must hold a Bachelor's degree or an engineering degree from some institution in good standing and continue their studies for not less than one and two years respectively. They are required to pursue courses of study and research in one major and two minor subjects. For a further statement see the regulations for University Degrees, pages 9 to 14.

The period of study above indicated for the attainment of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy is a minimum period. In most cases candidates for this degree have found it necessary to devote three years after the attainment of the baccalaureate degree to the work required for the doctorate.

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy who have been in residence at other universities are given credit for the same. But no student can be a candidate for any degree unless he has been in residence at Columbia University at least one year.

For the degree of Master of Laws see page 13.

Students may present themselves for examination for a degree at any time during the year whenever the requirements as to residence and an essay or dissertation have been complied with.

Fees

The matriculation fee is $5. This is not payable annually, but only at the commencement of the student's connection with the University.

An annual gymnasium fee of $7. This entitles the student to a locker and to the free use of the gymnasium and the baths, including all necessary laundry service.

The annual tuition fee for every candidate for a degree is $150, payable in two equal instalments in October and February. For the degree of Master of Arts the maximum tui-

tion fee is $150; for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy the maximum tuition fee is $300. The fee for students not candidates for a degree is calculated at the rate of $15 a year for each hour of attendance a week upon university exercises, with a maximum fee of $150. In every case the fee covers the specified number of hours throughout the year—no student being received for a less period than one year. Such fees, when not more than one hundred dollars, are payable in advance; otherwise in half-yearly instalments at the same time as regular fees.

Examination fees are as follows: For the degree of Bachelor of Arts, $15; for the degree of Master of Arts or Master of Laws, $25; for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, $35; for examinations at unusual times, such as second examinations, $5. The examination fee must in each case be paid before the candidate presents himself for examination for the degree.

Holders of University and other fellowships are exempt from the payment of all fees.

University Fellowships

Twenty-four fellowships, known as "University Fellowships," each of the value of five hundred dollars a year, are awarded by the Council to those applicants who give evidence of special fitness to pursue courses of higher study and original investigation, the competition to be open to graduates of all colleges and scientific schools. Vacancies occurring in any of such fellowships shall be filled in the same manner in which original appointments are made.

Additional University Fellows may be appointed in cases where the original appointee waives the emolument of the fellowship while accepting the honor of the appointment.

The application shall be made prior to March 1st, in writing, addressed to the President of Columbia University.

The candidate must give evidence

(*a*) Of a liberal education, such as a diploma already granted, or about to be received, from a college or scientific school of good repute;

(*b*) Of decided fitness for a special line of study, such as an example of some scientific or literary work already performed;

(*c*) Of upright character, such as a testimonial from some instructor.

The value of each fellowship is five hundred dollars. Payments will be based on the time during which the Fellow shall have been in residence, and are made in quarterly installments, beginning November 30th. The holder of a fellowship is exempt from the charges for tuition.

Every holder of a fellowship will be expected to perform such duties as may be allotted to him in connection with his course of study, which course shall be such as to lead to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He will be expected to devote his time to the prosecution of special studies under the direction of the head of the department to which he belongs, and before the close of the academic year to give evidence of progress by the preparation of a thesis, the completion of a research, the delivery of a lecture, or by some other method. He must reside in New York or vicinity during the academic year.

No holder of a fellowship shall be permitted to pursue a professional or technical course of study during his term. With the written approval of the President, but not otherwise, he may give instruction or assistance in any department of the University.

A Fellow may be reappointed at the end of a year for reasons of weight. No Fellow may be reappointed for more than two terms of one year each.

As these fellowships are awarded as honors, those who are disposed, for the benefit of others or for any other reason, to waive the pecuniary emoluments, may do so, and still have their names retained on the list of Fellows.

University Scholarships

Thirty University Scholarships are awarded annually to students in the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure Science. These scholarships are awarded under

the following regulations, prepared by the authority of the University Council and with its approval:

1 The University Scholarships are open to all graduates of colleges and scientific schools whose course of study has been such as to entitle them to be enrolled at Columbia as candidates for a university degree.

2 These scholarships are tenable for one academic year, with a possibility of renewal for one year longer. They are of an annual value of one hundred and fifty dollars each.

3 Payments will be made to university scholars in two equal instalments: one on October 1st and one on February 1st. University scholars will be required to pay all of the fees established for matriculation, tuition, and graduation.

4 Applications for University Scholarships should be made in writing, on blanks that will be furnished for the purpose, and addressed to the President of Columbia University. Applications must be filed not later than May 1st. Should an unsuccessful applicant for a fellowship apply for a scholarship, the only information required from him will be that contained in the formal application for the fellowship.

5 The University Scholarships will be awarded by the University Council at its regular meeting in May. The award will be made after applications have been examined and recommendations made by the Standing Committee on University Fellowships. In making these recommendations the Committee will give preference to those candidates for University Fellowships who have failed of appointment by the University Council after having been recommended for the same by any faculty or department.

6 University scholars will be required to enroll themselves as candidates for a degree and to pursue a regular course of study leading thereto.

President's University Scholarships

In addition to the University Scholarships, there are six, and after July 1, 1899, there will be eight, President's University Scholarships, each of the value of one hundred and

fifty dollars, awarded in like manner and governed by the same regulations as the University Scholarships.

Committee on Aid for Students

The University Council has constituted a Standing Committee on Aid for Students. It is the design of the Committee to put students desiring to work their way through the University, especially those coming from elsewhere than New York or the immediate vicinity, in the way of earning enough for their partial or complete support, or if possible to extend assistance to them in other ways while they are pursuing their studies here. It is believed that many opportunities may be offered to students of this class if the fact of their desire to obtain employment is made known. Some of the openings likely to be available are: Private tutoring, translating, copying of various sorts, teaching in evening schools, university extension lecturing, typewriting, selling text-books. All communications should be addressed to the Committee, at the University.

Students' Expenses for the Academic Year, October to June

	Low	Average	Liberal
Matriculation Fee (First year)	$5	$5	$5
Gymnasium Fee	7	7	7
Tuition	150	150	150
Books	15	30	40 up
College Incidentals	—	15	50 "
Room (32 weeks)	80	128	224 "
Board (32 weeks)	80	128	256 "
Clothes and Washing	35	75	125 "
All other Expenses	15	25	50
Total	$387	$543	$907

Regulations for the Degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, Established by the University Council.

1 Candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy must hold a baccalaureate degree in arts, letters, philosophy, or science, or an engineering degree, or an equivalent of one of these from a foreign institution of learning.

Every candidate for a higher degree must present to the Dean of each school

in which he intends to study, satisfactory evidence that he is qualified for the studies he desires to undertake.

2 Candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy must pursue their studies in residence for a minimum period of one and two years, respectively.* The year spent in study for the degree of Master of Arts is credited on account of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Residence at other universities may be credited to a candidate. In certain cases and by special arrangement, time exclusively devoted to investigation in the field will be credited in partial fulfilment of the time required. No degree will be conferred upon any student who has not been in residence in Columbia University for at least one year.

3 Each student who declares himself a candidate for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, or either of them, shall, immediately after registration, designate one principal or major subject and two subordinate or minor subjects.

Candidates are expected to devote at least one-half of their time throughout their course of study to the major subject. In the case of laboratory courses this implies two days a week, or its equivalent, as determined by each department. Each minor subject is intended to occupy approximately one-fourth of the time during one year for the degree of Master of Arts, and during two years for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Minor subjects may not be changed except by the permission of the Dean, to be given only on the written recommendation of the heads of the departments from which and to which the change is desired; major subjects may not be changed except by a special vote of the Faculty in each case.

4 The subjects from which the candidates' selection must be made are:

UNDER THE FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY.

I. *Major Subjects:* 1. Philosophy; 2. psychology; 3. education; 4. linguistics; 5. literature; 6. music; 7. classical archæology and epigraphy; 8. Greek language and literature, and incidentally, Grecian history; 9. Latin language and literature, and, incidentally, Roman history; and the following, *including in each case the study of both the language and the literature:* 10. English; 11. Germanic; 12. Romance; 13. Sanskrit (with Pāli) and Iranian; 14. Semitic; 15. anthropology. Nos. 3, 5, 11, 12, 13, and 14 count each as the equivalent of a major and one minor subject.

II. *Minor Subjects:* 1. Philosophy; 2. psychology; 3. logic; 4. education; 5. anthropology; 6. linguistics; 7. literature; 8. music; 9. Greek; 10. Greek archæology; 11. Latin; 12. Roman archæology; 13. Sanskrit; 14. Iranian; 15. English; 16. Anglo-Saxon; 17. Gothic; 18. Germanic philology; 19. German language and literature; 20. Scandanavian languages and literatures; 21. Romance philology; 22. French language and literature; 23. Spanish language and literature; 24. Italian language and literature; 25. Hebrew; 26. Arabic; 27. Assyrian; 28. Syriac; 29. Ethiopic; 30. Semitic epigraphy; 31. Turkish; 32. Armenian.

In his choice of subjects under this Faculty, the candidate is limited by the

* In practice three years of study are usually necessary to obtain the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

regulation that not more than two of the three subjects may be selected from those offered by any one department. A major subject will involve attendance at lectures and seminars amounting to four or more hours weekly; a minor subject will involve attendance of two or more hours weekly.

Under the Faculty of Political Science

Group I.—History and political philosophy: 1. European history; 2. American history; 3. political philosophy.

Group II.—Public law and comparative jurisprudeace: 1. Constitutional law; 2. international law; 3. criminal law; 4. administrative law; 5. comparative jurisprudence.

Group III.—Economics and social science: 1. Political economy and finance; 2. sociology and statistics.

In his choice of subjects under this Faculty, the candidate is limited by the regulation that not more than two of the three subjects may be selected from any one of the above groups, and by the following rules:

Candidates offering European history as the major subject, must offer American history as one of the minor subjects, and *vice versa*.

Candidates offering political economy and finance as the major subject, must offer sociology and statistics as one of the minor subjects, and *vice versa*.

Candidates will not be permitted to offer constitutional law alone as the major subject for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, but must combine with it the course on general international law or on comparative administrative law.

Candidates offering international law, or criminal law, or administrative law as the major subject, must take constitutional law as one minor subject.

Candidates will not be permitted to offer criminal law alone as the major subject for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, but must combine with it the course on general international law.

To be recognized as a major subject for the degree of Master of Arts the courses selected must aggregate at least two hours per week throughout the year, and must also include attendance at a seminar; for a minor subject for the degree of Master of Arts, the attendance at a seminar is not required.

To be recognized as a minor subject for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, courses must be taken, in addition to the requirements for a minor subject for the degree of Master of Arts, aggregating two hours weekly. All the courses and seminars offered in the major subject must be taken by candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Under the Faculty of Pure Science

Mathematics; mechanics; astronomy; geodesy; physics; chemistry; mineralogy: geology; palæontology; lithology; zoölogy; botany; physiology; anatomy; bacteriology.

In his choice of subjects under this Faculty, the candidate is limited by the regulation that no two of the subjects selected may be in any one department, unless the consent of the Faculty thereto shall have first been obtained.

Under the Faculty of Applied Science

Mining; metallurgy; engineering (civil, mechanical, electrical, and sanitary); architecture.

The Faculty of Applied Science requires that at least one minor subject be taken under the Faculty of Pure Science.

A minor subject may be taken in the same department as the major, but no two minors may be taken in the same department.

5 Each student will be provided by the Dean of the Faculty in which his major subject lies with a registration-book, which, when signed at the beginning and end of every course of instruction by the officer in charge of such course, is to be preserved by the student as evidence of his attendance, and submitted to the Dean of the proper Faculty at the end of the year, that due credit may be given and entered on the permanent records of the institution.

6 Students desiring to be examined as candidates for any degree must make written application for such examination to the Dean of the proper Faculty, on blank forms provided for the purpose. All such applications must be made on or before April 1st of the academic year in which examination is desired.

7 Each candidate for the degree of Master of Arts shall present an essay on some topic previously approved by the professor in charge of his major subject. Before the candidate is admitted to examination, the professor in charge of his major subject must have signified his approval of such essay. This essay must be presented not later than May 1st of the academic year in which the examination is to take place. The Faculty of Political Science requires this essay to be a paper read during the year before the seminar of which the candidate is a member.

When the essay has been approved, the candidate shall file with the Librarian of the University a legibly written or typewritten copy of it. This copy is to be written on firm, strong paper, eleven by eight and a half inches, and a space of one and a half inches on the inner margin must be left free from writing.

8 Each candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy shall present a dissertation embodying the result of original investigation and research, on some topic previously approved by the professor in charge of the candidate's major subject. When such dissertation has been approved by the said professor, it shall be printed by the candidate, under the direction of the Dean of the Faculty, and one hundred and fifty copies shall be delivered to the Faculty, unless, for reasons of weight, a smaller number be accepted by special action of the University Council. On the title-page of every such dissertation shall be printed the words: "Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosopy, in the Faculty of ———, Columbia University."

There shall be appended to each dissertation a statement of the educational institutions that the author has attended, a list of the degrees and honors conferred upon him, as well as the titles of his previous publications.

All dissertations for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy must be submitted for approval not later than April 1st of the academic year in which examination is desired.

In the Faculty of Political Science, with the consent of the Dean and the professor in charge of the candidate's major subject, the examination may be held before the printed dissertation is submitted.

The Faculty of Pure Science requires the dissertation to be printed in the size and form of either the Annals or the Memoirs of the New York Academy of Science, according to the nature of the subject, and the required printed copies delivered to the Faculty before the final examination.

The Faculty of Applied Science requires the dissertation to be printed in the size and style of the School of Mines Quarterly, and delivered to the Faculty not later than May 1st of the academic year in which the examination is to take place.

9 Every candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy must pass, besides such other examinations as the Faculty may require, an oral examination on all three subjects, and must defend his dissertation, in the presence of the entire Faculty or of so many of its members as may desire to attend. The ability to read at sight French and German, to be certified in each case by the Dean of the Faculty concerned, is required by all the Faculties. The Faculties of Philosophy and Political Science ordinarily require also the ability to read Latin at sight, but this requirement may be waived for reasons of weight.

10 Students holding college degrees, who shall have completed with marked distinction one of the regular courses in the School of Law, the School of Medicine, the School of Mines, the School of Chemistry, the School of Engineering, or the School of Architecture, may be recommended for the degree of Master of Arts; provided that in each case the candidate shall have taken additional work, under the direction of the Faculty of Philosophy, the Faculty of Political Science, or the Faculty of Pure Science, to the extent of a minor subject, as recognized by the Faculty concerned, for not less than one academic year.

Each such candidate shall present an essay on some topic previously approved by the professor in charge of his minor subject. Before the candidate is admitted to examination the professor in charge of his minor subject must have signified his approval of such essay. This essay must be presented not later than May 1st of the academic year in which the examination is to take place. The Faculty of Political Science requires this essay to be a paper read during the year before the seminar of which the candidate is a member.

When the essay has been approved, the candidate shall file with the Librarian of the University a legibly written or typewritten copy of it. This copy is to be written on firm, strong paper, eleven by eight and a half inches, and a space of one and a half inches on the inner margin must be left free from writing.

11 No student shall continue to be a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy for a longer period than three years from the time he ceases to be in residence.

Regulations for the Degree of Master of Laws

1 Any student who has satisfactorily completed the regular course of study in Columbia College, to the close of the junior year, or in some other college maintaining an equivalent curriculum (every such case of equivalency to be considered on its own merit), shall be entitled to be recommended for the degree of Master of Laws upon certificates from the Faculty of Law and the Faculty of Political Science that he has satisfactorily completed a four-years' course of study under said Faculties.

2 Every candidate for the degree of Master of Laws must elect from the subjects offered by said Faculties, courses aggregating, in the four years, fifty-two hours per week, and must pass satisfactory examinations upon the subjects elected; provided that not more than thirty-four hours of work may be elected either in the field of Private Law, or in that of Public Law, Social Ethics, History, and Economics.

3 Students, otherwise qualified, who have received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from this University, after pursuing the full course of study, shall be entitled, upon pursuing for an additional year a course of study of at least thirteen hours per week, under either or both of said Faculties, and passing satisfactory examinations therein, to receive the degree of Master of Laws; provided that no

student shall receive the degree who has not studied and passed satisfactory examinations in Comparative Constitutional Law, Administrative Law, Roman Law, International Law, and in the three courses offered on Equity,* and who has not pursued here, or elsewhere, courses of instruction satisfactory to the Faculty of Political Science in History, Social Ethics, and Economics.

4 Each Faculty shall determine the order in which the subjects offered by it shall be taken, and the maximum amount of work to be done therein during any one year.

5 Students from other universities, colleges, or law schools who shall have satisfactorily completed a course of study equivalent to at least one term of thirteen hours per week in the subjects indicated in Section 2, after receiving a Bachelor's degree, may be excused from the corresponding number of terms of the four years' residence required at Columbia, provided that in no case shall any one receive the degree of Master of Laws who has not spent at least four years in the study of the said subjects in some university, college, or law school; and the decision whether work at another institution shall be accepted as equivalent to work at Columbia, shall rest, as far as the studies under the Faculty of Law are concerned, with the Faculty of Law, and as far as the studies under the Faculty of Political Science are concerned, with the Faculty of Political Science. But neither Faculty shall admit a student from another university, college, or law school, to examination for the degree of Master of Laws without a residence of at least one year in this University.**

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND LAW

In General

The instruction offered by the Faculty of Political Science upon constitutional, administrative, international, and criminal law, and upon Roman law and comparative jurisprudence, furnishes the natural and necessary complement to the courses offered by the Faculty of Law. Law is, with us,

* Under this provision students would be allowed, but not required, to take History of European Law, Conflict of Private Law, and the Law of Taxation.

** Under the above regulations the student may choose either of two courses leading to the degree of Master of Laws. He may study primarily for the Bachelor of Laws degree, and, after obtaining this, prosecute his studies a year longer for the Master's degree; or he may register himself from the outset as a candidate for the Master's degree without attempting to take the Bachelor's degree. Those students who believe that they will be able to devote the necessary time to the legal studies, are strongly recommended to take the latter course. Such students will find it to their advantage to make their elections for the first year largely in the field of social ethics, political philosophy, constitutional history, and economics, combining with these subjects courses in the elements of jurisprudence and the general principles of contracts and torts, and to divide the subsequent years between public and private law.

The student who has completed his Junior year in Columbia College, or in some other college maintaining an equivalent curriculum, may obtain the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Columbia College upon such a combination of legal and political courses aggregating not less than fifteen hours a week for one year; and such courses will also be counted as a part of the fifty-two hours a week required for the degree of Master of Laws.

the chief avenue into politics; and for this reason, if for no other, a complete legal education should include the science of politics. But the importance to the lawyer of the subjects above mentioned does not depend simply on the prospect of a political career. To become a thorough practitioner the student must acquire a considerable knowledge of public law; and if he wishes to be anything more than a practitioner, if he wishes to know law as a science, some knowledge of other systems than our own becomes imperative. From this point of view the Roman law is of paramount importance, not merely by reason of its scientific structure, but because it is the basis of all modern systems except the English.

The courses on constitutional and diplomatic history constitute the indispensable introduction to those in public law; and the courses on economics and finance will be found of great value by students of both public and private law.

Of these subjects, criminal law is required for the Bachelor of Laws degree in the Law School, and Roman law, history of European law, comparative jurisprudence, comparative constitutional law, administrative law, law of taxation, and international law, are elective for the same degree. The Faculty of Law also recommends that students who have not had an adequate training in history, economics, and finance, shall so prolong their course of study that they may avail themselves of the opportunity offered in the School of Political Science for studying these subjects.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

The work in economics and sociology falls under three heads, viz.: The university courses of instruction in the various departments of social science, the work in the statistical laboratory, and the "field work," or practical work in connection with such institutions as the Charity Organization Society, the State Charities Aid Association, the University Settlement Society of New York City, and the East Side House.

COURSES OF STUDY AND RESEARCH FOR 1898–1899 *

The course of study embraces instruction and research in three groups of subjects:

I History and Political Philosophy.
II Public Law and Comparative Jurisprudence.
III Economics and Social Science.

Seminars

Outside of the regular instruction in the various subjects by lecture, it is the intention to furnish the students an opportunity for special investigation of historical, legal, economic and social questions under the direction of the professors. This is done by means of original papers prepared by the students. The papers are read before the professor and the students, and are then criticised and discussed. There will be at least one seminar in each subject. The number of meetings and the topics to be discussed are determined each year. Attendance at a seminar in the major subject is necessary on the part of candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy.

There are also preliminary seminars in history and political economy designed primarily for those who are not fully prepared for the more advanced work. A preliminary seminar taken by a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts will count for one hour toward the fifteen hours necessary for a degree.

Group I—History and Political Philosophy

The student is supposed to be familiar with the outlines of European history, ancient and modern, as well as of American history. Students who are not thus prepared are recommended to take the introductory courses in history in the College. These are as follows:

* Subject to revision in details in case of need.

History A—Epochs of Ancient, Mediæval and Modern History. Three hours. Dr. Shepherd.

History 1—Mediæval and Modern Political History to 1648. Two hours. Dr. Shepherd.

History 2—Continental European History, modern and contemporaneous, 1648–1889. Two hours. Dr. Cushing.

History 3—English History to the Reform Bill (1832). Two hours. Dr. Cushing.

History 4—History of the United States to the close of Reconstruction (1877). Three hours. Dr. Cushing.

History 5—Transition Epochs in European History. Two hours. Prof. Sloane.

History 6—The History of England during the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. Two hours. Prof. Osgood. [Not given in 1898–99.]

Subject A—European History

History 7—*Political and Constitutional History of Rome.*—This course treats: (1) of the Roman city-state as organized under the kings and during the earlier part of the republican period; (2) of the Roman conquest of the Mediteranean basin, the organization and government of the provinces, and the effect of these changes upon the politics of the city; (3) of the organization and development of the empire under republican forms (*principatus*); and (4) of the absolute empire (*dominatio*) of Diocletian and his successors. Lectures, assigned reading and discussions. Two hours a week first half year. Prof. Munroe Smith.

History 10—*The Sources of Mediæval and Modern European History—Methods of Historical Study.*—While emphasis will be laid in all the historical courses on the sources of our knowledge, this will furnish a systematic view of the whole field, and will include practical bibliographical exercises on the part of the students. Bernheim's *Lehrbuch der Historischen Methode* will serve as a basis for the work. Two hours a week, second half-year. Given in 1899–1900 and alternate years thereafter: Profs. Robinson and Osgood. Hours to be arranged.

History 11—*Antecedents of Modern European History.*—*The Reformation.*—The aim of this course is to furnish the student with such preliminary ideas of the Mediæval Church and of the culture and thought of the fourteenth and fifteenth

centuries as shall permit an intelligent study of the Reformation. The development of the papal hierarchy, the sources of the power and the nature of the corruption of the Church will be considered, as well as the great reform movement of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, culminating in the Councils of Constance and Basle. The contrast between the tendencies of mediæval and modern thought will be illustrated by the writings of Dante, Petrarch, and the Humanists. The peculiar political conditions of Italy and the phases of political speculation from Aquinas to Machiavelli will be sketched. The latter half of the course will include a consideration of the political and intellectual conditions in Germany at the opening of the sixteenth century; the character and success of the Lutheran Reform, taking into account the criticisms of Erasmus and of later writers like Döllinger, Hergenröther, Pastor and Janssen: the course of the Reformation outside of Germany; Calvin and the "Institutes of Christianity;" the work of the Council of Trent; the Society of Jesus, its aims and organization; the Inquisition, and the development of the censorship of the press. No hand-book will be used, but the student will be required to pursue a definite course of reading. Two hours a week: Prof. Robinson.

History 12—*Mediæval Institutions and Culture.*—No attempt will be made in this course regularly to trace the political history of the middle ages, but the time will be devoted to a topical study of the political and ecclesiastical organization of the states of Western Europe in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Especial attention will be given to the Church, as the most important factor in the life of the time. Luchaire's *Manuel des Institutions françaises* will be used as a handbook. The origin and growth of the universities will be considered, as well as the main literary currents as we find them exhibited in the works of some of the contemporaneous writers, from Abelard and John of Salisbury to Roger Bacon.—Two hours a week: Prof. Robinson. Given in 1899–1900 and alternate years thereafter.

History 13—*Opening of the Lutheran Reformation (1517–26).*—A research course, dealing with the origin of the Protestant party in Germany. Especial attention will be given to Luther's change of attitude between 1517 and 1521. Open only to those who can read German and Latin easily. —Two hours a week: Prof. Robinson. Given in 1898–99 and alternate years thereafter.

History 14a—*Continental History.—France under Louis XVI.—The Antecedents and Opening of the French Revolution.* —This course will include a description of the organization of the French monarchy under Louis XVI.; the development of the spirit of revolution in the eighteenth century. The more characteristic writings of Voltaire, Montesquieu, Rousseau, and Turgot, will be discussed, and the progress of reform in France from the accession of Louis XVI. to the completion of the Constitution of 1791 will be considered as a whole, with a view of showing the strict historical continuity between the Revolution and the conditions preceding it. Besides gaining some familiarity with the works of the chief contemporaneous writers, students will be required to read De Tocqueville's *Ancien Régime.*—Two hours a week, first half-year: Prof. Robinson.

History 14b—*Continental History.—The Age of the Revolution from 1791 to 1815.*—This course is a narrative in lectures of the events which involved Europe in the general movement known as the French Revolution, of the reaction from Jacobinism in the Napoleonic period, and of the reconstruction of nationalities incident to the new ideas of rights and liberty. It is chiefly social and political, but takes account of the change in economic theory and practice.—Two hours a week, second half-year. *Open only to those who have taken course 14a:* Prof. Sloane.

History 15—*The Work of Napoleon.*—This is a research course, for the most advanced students only. It is open to such selected individuals as give evidence of capacity for original research, and the ability to read French and German fluently is indispensable to admission. The topics are

chosen by the instructor and the student works under his direction, given in personal consultations twice a week. The papers prepared are expected to be short monographs, thoroughly discussing the theme on the basis of the original authorities. Two hours a week, first half-year: Prof. Sloane.

History 16—*The Constitutional History of England to 1689.*—The object of this course is, by means of lectures and outside reading, to give a review of the development of the English Constitution from the fifth century to the revolution of 1689. The work is based chiefly upon the writings of Stubbs, Gneist, Hallam, Gardiner and Ranke. Two hours a week: Prof. Osgood. Given in 1898–'99 and in alternate years thereafter.

History 17—*The Mediæval European City.*—This course of lectures will critically describe the many and various theories about the legal origin of European municipal institutions. The cities of Germany, England, and France will then be studied as political institutions. The importance of the city as a factor hostile to feudalism will be emphasized. Stress will be laid on the vital connection between the rise of commerce and of the cities. In general, the city will be treated as an integral part of the state, not as an independent institution. Two hours a week, second half-year: Mr. Beer.

History 18—*Rise of the Holy Roman Empire.*—The successive stages of depression by which the substance of Rome sank into oblivion, and those of elevation by which the shadow of Rome continued to exist in the titular sway of a German prince as Roman emperor, will involve the following points for consideration: the transition from the pretended republicanism of Augustus to the avowed imperialism of Constantine; a sketch of Roman society and institutions, both Christian and pagan, as well as of their interaction; the German nationalities and their relations with the Roman world; the papacy and the union with the Carolingian Franks, which resulted in the virtual founding of the Holy Roman Empire under Charlemagne; the disintegration of the fabric at his death, and its restoration and final establish-

ment under Otto I.—Two hours a week, second half-year: Dr. Shepherd.

Not given 1898–99.

History 19—*Early Church History.*—The ante-Nicene period, A. D. 100–311; spread and persecution; literary conflict with heathenism and heresy: conversion of the Roman empire; development of Christian doctrine and discipline.—Two hours a week. See *foot note.*

History 20—*Mediæval Church History.*—From the time of Constantine to the Reformation. Nicene and post-Nicene periods: Monasticism; rise of the papacy; development of doctrine; mediæval Christianity; conversion of the barbarians, separation of the Greek and Latin churches; the papacy and the empire; the Crusades; preparation for the Reformation.—Two hours a week. See *foot note.*

History 21—*Modern Church History.*—The Reformation on the continent, in England and Scotland; the Roman Catholic counter-reformation; history of the Lutheran and Reformed churches.—Two hours a week. See *foot note.*

History 22—*Seminar in Later Mediæval and Modern European History.* Two hours every other week. Prof. Robinson.

Subject B—American History

History 30—*Transitions in American History.*— This course deals with those epochs of American history where its connection with that of Europe is closest. Those discussed in 1897–98 were the Discovery, the Expansion of Spain and the Expansion of Europe. In 1899–1900 the topics will be: The Mastery of England, the Independence of her colonies and the Making of the Nation. The emphasis of the discussions is put upon the value of the sources and on the details of research which establish facts and principles. Two hours a week: Prof. Sloane. Given in 1899–1900, and alternate years thereafter.

History 31—*Political and Constitutional History of the United States*—This course of lectures covers the history of

This course is given at the Union Theological Seminary, but may be counted as an equivalent of a two-hour course in Columbia.

the colonies and of the revolutionary war; the formation and dissolution of the confederate constitution of 1781: the federal constitution of 1787 and its application down to the civil war; the changes wrought in the constitution by the civil war, and the resulting transformation of the public law of the United States. Two hours a week: Prof. Burgess.

History 32—*American Colonial History during the Seventeenth Century*—This is an advanced lecture and investigation course. The subjects of study will be chiefly the corporation —or colony of the New England type—and the proprietary province, as forms of colonial government. The early history of Virginia as a royal province will be considered. The beginning of efforts on the part of Great Britain to assert imperial control over the colonies will also be traced. This course is open only to approved candidates for the degrees of A. M. and Ph. D., and to such special students as receive permission to attend. Two hours a week: Prof. Osgood. Given in 1899–1900 and in alternate years thereafter.

History 33—*American Colonial History during the Eighteenth Century*—This course begins at 1690 and ends at 1760. It is devoted to the study of the royal province as a form of colonial government, and of the British system and policy of colonial administration during the period of intercolonial wars. It is both a continuation of the preceding course and an introduction to the study of the American Revolution. It is open to the same class of students as History 32, and the method of instruction is the same as in that course. Two hours a week: Prof. Osgood. Given in 1898–'99 and in alternate years thereafter.

History 34—*European Politics and the War of 1812.*—Research course for the most advanced students only. It is given to selected individuals who show capacity for original research, and is open only to those who read French and German fluently. The topics are chosen by the instructor and the student works under his direction, given in personal consultations twice a week. The papers prepared are ex-

pected to be short monographs thoroughly discussing the theme on the basis of the original authorities.—Two hours a week, second half-year: Prof. Sloane.

History 35—*The United States during Civil War and Reconstruction.*—The object of this course is to describe the constitutional principles which came into play during the period from 1860 to 1877. Among the topics discussed in more or less detail are: The principles of the appeal to arms; the nature and scope of the "war power"; the status of the negro as affected by the war; the various theories of reconstruction; the adoption of the last three amendments to the constitution; the actual process of reconstruction; the so-called "force legislation"; and the circumstances attending the final cessation of national interference in the Southern States.—Two hours a week, first half-year: Prof. Dunning. Given in 1899–1900 and alternate years thereafter.

History 36—*American Church History.*—Two hours a week. See *foot note*, p. 21.

History 37—*Seminar in American Colonial History.*—One hour a week: Prof. Osgood.

Subject C—Political Philosophy

History 40—*General History of Political Theories.*—Every people known to history has possessed some form, however vague and primitive, of political government. Every people which has attained a degree of enlightenment above the very lowest has been permeated by some ideas, more or less systematic, as to the origin, nature, and limitations of governmental authority. It is the purpose of this course to trace historically the development of these ideas, from the primitive notions of primitive people to the complex and elaborate philosophical theories that have characterized the ages of highest intellectual refinement.

Book I treats mainly of the political philosophy of Greece and Rome, with especial attention to the profound speculations of Plato and Aristotle.

Book II discusses the political doctrines of early Christianity

and the Christian church, with the controversy of papacy and empire, and the elaborate systems of St. Thomas Aquinas and his adversaries.

Book III treats of that age of renaissance and reformation in which Machiavelli and Bodin, Suarez and Bellarmine, Luther and Calvin, worked out their various solutions of the great problem, how to reconcile the conflicting doctrines of theology, ethics, and politics.

Book IV covers the period during which the theories were wrought out which found realization in the English and French revolutions. Here are examined the doctrine of natural law as developed by Grotius and Puffendorf, the doctrine of divine right of kings with its corollary of passive obedience, as in Filmer and Bossuet, the theory of the constitutionalists, Locke and Montesquieu, and the idea of social contract, made most famous by Rousseau.

Book V traces the various currents of thought since Rousseau; The idealism of Kant, Fichte, and Hegel, the reactionary philosophy which sought to overcome the tendencies of the revolution, the historical school of Burke and Savigny, and the English individualists like Bentham, Mill and Spencer.—Two hours a week: Prof. Dunning.*

History 41—*American Political Philosophy.*—As the first nation to realize in practice many of the principles that characterize the modern state, the United States offers special opportunities for research to the student of political philosophy. In this course a two-fold line of discussion is followed: First, by a study of the various documents of the revolutionary era, the Declaration of Independence, the constitutions, national and commonwealth, and other state papers, the dominant ideas of the people are derived from their official records. Second, the writings of the leading statesmen, like Hamilton, Jefferson, Calhoun, and Webster, as well as the more systematic and philosophical works of Lieber, Mulford, Brownson, Jameson and others, are analyzed

* Absent on leave. This course will be given in 1898–99 by Dr. Merriam.

and subjected to critical comment.—One hour a week: Prof. Dunning.* Given in 1898–99 and alternate years thereafter.

History 42—*Seminar in Political Philosophy.*—One hour a week: Prof. Dunning.*

Group II—Public Law and Comparative Jurisprudence

Subject A—Constitutional Law

Public Law 1—*Comparative Constitutional Law of the Principal European States and of the United States:* comprehending a comparison of the provisions of the constitutions, principally of England, United States, France and Germany, the interpretation of the same by legislative enactments and judicial decisions, and the generalization from them of the fundamental principles of public law common to them all.—Three hours a week: Prof. Burgess.

Public Law 5—*Seminar in Constitutional Law.*—Two hours a week: Prof. Burgess.

Subject B—International Law

Public Law 6—*History of Diplomacy.*—The object of this course is to exhibit the evolution of the relations between independent states and the manner in which those relations are conducted. The history of the diplomatic system of Europe is traced from its beginnings to the present time, and an exposition is given of the religious, dynastic, territorial, and commercial struggles of which that system is the result. The first part of the course relates to the development of the European concert prior to the Peace of Westphalia. This is followed by an examination of the most important of the general European treaties, beginning with those concluded at the Congress of Westphalia in 1648, and ending with the Treaty of Berlin of 1878.—Two hours a week, first half-year: Prof. Moore.

Public Law 7—*History of American Diplomacy.*—In the study of American diplomacy special attention will be given to the history and method of the diplomacy of the United States. The course will comprehend (1) the diplomacy of

* Absent on leave. This course will be given in 1898–99 by Dr. Merriam.

the revolution; (2) the period from the Treaty of Peace of 1783 to the termination of the war of 1812; (3) from the termination of that war to the civil war; (4) from the outbreak of the latter war to the present time.—Two hours a week, second half-year: Prof. Moore.

Public Law 8—*International Law.*—This course treats of the general principles of international law, as it has been developed by positive agreement, in the form of treaties and conventions, and by common usage, as shown in legislation, in the decisions of international tribunals and of municipal courts, and in the conduct of nations. The rules thus discovered are discussed in the light of the principles of reason and justice, as scientifically presented by writers on international law, and an effort is made to trace the systematic establishment of the rules which govern intercourse among nations at the present day.—Two hours a week: Prof. Moore.

Public Law 10—*Seminar in International Law.*—Two hours a week: Prof. Moore.

Subject C—Criminal Law

Public Law 11—*Criminal Law, including the Conflict of Penal Laws and Extradition.*—This course embraces (1) the general principles of criminal law, defining the relation of the individual to the state, as regards the maintenance of public order; (2) the conflict of penal laws, and the punishment of extra-territorial crime; (3) extradition, including (*a*) the delivery up of fugitives from justice as between nations, and (*b*) the delivery up of such fugitives as between the states of the American Union, or interstate rendition.—Two hours a week: Prof. Moore.

Subject D—Administrative Law

Public Law 16—*Comparative Administrative Law of the United States and the Principal European States.*—The purpose of this course is to present the general principles of the administrative law of the United States, both in the nation and in the commonwealths, and to compare them with the law of England, France and Germany. The following list of

topics will give a general idea of the particular subjects discussed: The principle of the separation or distribution of powers; the executive power; administrative councils; heads of departments, their tenure of office, their powers and duties; local (including municipal) government; officers, their appointment or election, their duties, their rights, removal from office; the administration in action; the control over the administration possessed by the higher administrative officers, the courts, and the legislature. Special attention will here be paid to the writs of *mandamus*, *quo warranto*, *certiorari*, *habeas corpus*, and prohibition, and their statutory substitutes, by means of which the courts exercise their control over the administration. The new courts will also be examined, which have been established in France and Germany during this century, and to which the name of administrative courts has been given. Two hours a week: Prof. Goodnow.

Public Law 17—*Municipal Government.*—This course will include a brief survey of municipal development, with a view to determining the conditions that make municipal prosperity and those that contribute to its decay. It will include a brief study of municipal organization in Europe and in the United States; the respective merits of government by mayor and government by council; the relation of the city to the State, or Home Rule; unsolved municipal problems, such as the treatment of sewage and garbage; the distinction between dispensable and indispensable municipal functions; whether the indispensable functions of municipal government, such as charity and correction, can be usefully usurped by private associations, however will intended; how far municipal government is business, how far it is humanitarian; the result of efforts to extend dispensable municipal functions in Europe, as, for example, the ownership and exploitation of its own franchises, municipal lodging houses, municipal tenements, etc.; the actual organization of municipal government in New York City; the history of New York City, particular attention being given to its history since the

Tweed Ring; the actual condition of political forces in New York City to-day and a study of the questions that are included in the term "practical politics."—Two hours a week, second half-year: Mr. Kelly.

Public Law 18—*The Law of Taxation.*—The subjects treated in this course are: The nature of taxes and the taxing power; the limitations placed by the constitutions, both national and commonwealth, upon the taxing power; the construction of tax proceedings; the rules of law relative to the particular taxes, both national and commonwealth, levied in the United States; the methods of assessment and collection, and the remedies open to the individual against arbitrary, unjust and illegal taxation.—One hour a week: Prof. Goodnow.

Public Law 20—*Seminar in Administrative Law.*—One hour a week: Prof. Goodnow.

Subject E.—Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence

Jurisprudence 21—*Roman Law I.*—The history and institutions of the classical and Justinian law. Lectures, with assigned reading (Muirhead, *Historical Introduction to the Private Law of Rome;* Sohm, *Institutes of Roman Law*).—Two hours a week, first half-year: Prof. Munroe Smith.

Jurisprudence 22—*Roman Law II.*—Cases from the *Corpus Juris Civilis*, principally in contracts.—Two hours a week, second half-year: Prof. Munroe Smith.

Jurisprudence 23—*History of European Law.*—This course treats (1) of primitive law, with especial reference to the usages and ideas of the Indo-Germanic races; (2) of early German law, including a comparison of Scandinavian, Anglo-Saxon, and continental German customs; (3) of mediæval European law, including feudal and canon law; (4) of the "reception" of the Roman law; and (5) of the genesis and character of the great modern codes.—Two hours a week (1899–1900): Prof. Munroe Smith.

Jurisprudence 24—*Comparative Jurisprudence.* — This course, based mainly on a comparison of the modern Roman

and the English common law, aims to present the leading principles of modern property law and family law.—Two hours a week (1898–99): Prof. Munroe Smith.

Jurisprudence 25—*International Private Law.*—In this course the theories of the foreign authorities and the practice of the foreign courts in the so-called "conflicts of law" are compared with the solution given to these questions by our courts.—One hour a week: Prof. Munroe Smith.

Jurisprudence 29—*Seminar in Legal History and Comparative Legislation.*—One hour a week: Prof. Munroe Smith.

Group III—Economics and Social Science

It is presumed that students before entering the school have studied the general principles of political economy as laid down in the ordinary manuals, and possess some knowledge of the facts of economic history. Students who are not thus prepared are recommended to take the following courses in Columbia College:[1]

Economics 1—*Economic History of England and America.*—This course studies primarily the economic history of England, as affording the clearest picture of the evolution of economic life from primitive society to the complicated mechanism of modern industrial life. Incidentally a comparison is made with the contemporary movements in other European countries. Beginning with the seventeenth century, attention is directed to facts of American economic development, and the last part of the course is devoted exclusively to the study of the economic and social conditions underlying the history of the United States.—Three hours a week, first half-year: Prof. Seligman and Mr. Day.

Economics A—*Outlines of Economics.*—Bullock's introduction to the study of economics, and lectures on the evolution of the modern economic organization, the principle of economic freedom and the institution of private property.—Three hours a week, second half-year: Prof. Mayo-Smith and Mr. Day.

The university courses fall under two subjects: A. Political Economy and Finance. B. Sociology and Statistics.

Courses 3, 4, 11, 12, 15 and 16 are open to Seniors in Columbia

[1] The lettered course is required of all candidates for A. B. in Columbia College.

College, and count towards the degree of A. B. If taken for the higher degrees, such additional work must be done in connection with them as may be prescribed by the instructor.

Subject A—Political Economy and Finance

Economics 3—*Practical Political Economy.*—This course is divided into four sections as follows:

(*a*) *Problems of Modern Industry.*—This part of the course is devoted to a special study of the modern industrial organization and of the application of economic principles to social life. The principal topics are: The scope, method and function of political economy; the physical environment; law of population; economic freedom and private property; theory and problems of consumption; theory and problems of production, land-tenure, labor and machinery, the growth of capital; forms of productive enterprise, the concentration of industry; monopolies and trusts; governmental enterprise; effects of modern methods of production on producer and consumer. Three hours a week, first half-year: Prof. Mayo-Smith.

(*b*) *The Problems of Exchange.*—(Money and Trade.) This course is devoted to a study of the mechanism of exchange with special reference to modern currency and commercial questions. The principal topics are: Value and prices, speculation, law of monopoly prices, commercial crises; money, bimetallism, the silver question in the United States; credit, banking, paper money; international exchange; transportation and commerce. Three hours a week, second half-year[1] (1899–1900): Prof. Mayo-Smith.

(*c*) *The Problems of Distribution.*—(Labor and Capital.) This course is devoted largely to the labor question. The principal topics are: The theory of distribution, history and present condition of the laboring class, wages, trades unions and strikes, arbitration and conciliation, co-operation and profit-sharing; factory laws, employer's liability; interest, profit and rent; social distribution; distributive justice.

[1] For students desiring to take (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) in one year a short résumé of the omitted course (*b*) or (*c*) will be given.

Three hours a week, second half-year (1898–'99), alternates with above[1]: Prof. Mayo-Smith.

(*d*) *Readings in Marshall's Principles of Economics.*—This course constitutes a fourth hour in connection with the lectures under (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*). It is open to candidates for A. B. by special permission, but the hour cannot be counted towards that degree. It, or its equivalent, is required of all candidates for the degrees of A. M. and Ph. D., taking Economics III. as a major or minor. One hour a week: Prof. Mayo–Smith.

Economics 4—*Science of Finance.*—This course is historical, as well as comparative and critical. After giving a general introduction and tracing the history of the science, it treats of the various rules of public expenditures and the methods of meeting the same among different civilized nations. It describes the different kinds of public revenue, including the public domain and public property, public works and industrial undertakings, special assessments, fees and taxes. It is in great part a course on the history, theories and methods of taxation in all civilized countries. It considers also public debt, methods of borrowing, redemption, refunding, repudiation, etc. Finally, it describes the fiscal organization of the state by which the revenue is collected and expended, and discusses the budget, national, state and local. Although the course is comparative, the point of view is American. Students are furnished with the current public documents of the United States Treasury, and the chief financial reports of the leading commonwealths, and are expected to understand all the facts in regard to public debt, revenue and expenditure therein contained.—Two hours a week: Prof. Seligman.

Economics 5—*Fiscal and Industrial History of the United States.*—This course endeavors to present a survey of national legislation on currency, finance and taxation, including the tariff, together with its relations to the state of industry and commerce. Attention is called to the fiscal and industrial

[1] See note on preceding page.

conditions of the colonies; to the financial methods of the revolution and the confederation; to the genesis of the protective idea; to the fiscal policies of the Federalists and of the Republicans; to the financial management of the war of 1812; to the industrial effects of the restriction war period; to the crises of 1819, 1825 and 1837; to the tariffs of 1816, 1824 and 1828; to the distribution of the surplus and the Bank war; to the compromise tariff and its effect on industry; to the currency problems before 1863; to the era of "free trade," and the tariffs of 1846 and 1857; to the fiscal problems of the Civil War; to the methods of resumption, conversion and payment of the debt; to the disappearance of the war taxes; to the continuance of the war tariffs; to the money question and the acts of 1878 and 1890; to the loans of 1894–1896; to the tariffs of 1890, 1894 and 1897. The course closes with a discussion of the current problems of currency and coinage, and with a general consideration of the arguments for and against protection as illustrated by the practical operation of the various tariffs. Two hours a week, first half year (1899–1900): Prof. Seligman.

Economics 7 – *Railroad Problems; Economic, Social and Legal.* — These lectures treat of railroads in the fourfold aspect of their relation to the investors, the employees, the public and the state respectively. A history of railways and railway policy in America and Europe forms the preliminary part of the course. The chief problems of railway management, so far as they are of economic importance, come up for discussion.

Among the subjects treated are: Financial methods, railway construction, speculation, profits, failures, accounts and reports, expenses, tariffs, principles of rates, classification and discrimination, competition and pooling, accidents, and employers' liability. Especial attention is paid to the methods of regulation and legislation in the United States as compared with European methods, and the course closes with a general discussion of state *versus* private management. —Two hours a week, second half-year (1899–1900): Prof. Seligman.

Economics 8—*History of Economics.*—In this course the various systems of political economy are discussed in their historical development. The chief exponents of the different schools are taken up in their order, and especial attention is directed to the wider aspects of the connection between the theories and the organization of the existing industrial society. The chief writers discussed are:

I *Antiquity:* The oriental codes; Plato, Aristotle, Xenophon, Cato, Seneca, Cicero, the Agrarians, the Jurists.

II *Middle Ages:* The Church Fathers, Aquinas, the Glossators, the writers on money, trade, and usury.

III *Mercantilists:* Hales, Mun, Petty, Barbon, North, Locke; Bodin, Vauban, Boisguillebert, Forbonnais: Serra, Galiani; Justi, Sonnenfels.

IV *Physiocrats:* Quesnay, Gournay, Turgot, Mirabeau, etc.

V *Adam Smith and precursors:* Tucker, Hume, Cantillon, Steuart.

VI *English school:* Malthus, Ricardo, Senior, McCulloch, Chalmers, Jones, Mill.

VII *The continent:* Say, Sismondi, Cournot, Bastiat; Herrmann, List, and Thünen.

VIII *German historical school:* Roscher, Knies, Hildebrand.

IX *Recent development: England:* Rogers, Jevons, Cairnes, Bagehot, Leslie, Toynbee, Marshall; *Germany:* Wagner, Schmoller, Held, Brentano, Cohn, Schäffle; *Austria:* Menger, Sax, Böhm-Bawerk, Wieser; *France:* Leroy-Beaulieu, De Laveleye, Gide, Walras; *Italy:* Cossa, Loria, Pantaleoni; *America:* Carey, George, Walker, Clark, Patten, Adams.

—Two hours a week: Prof. Seligman.

Economics 9—*Economic Theory I.*—This course discusses the static laws of distribution. If the processes of industry were not changing, wages and industry would tend to adjust themselves according to certain standards. A study of the mechanism of production would then show that one part of the product is specifically attributable to labor, and that

another part is imputable to capital. It is the object of the course to show that the tendency of free competition, under such conditions, is to give to labor, in the form of wages, the amount that it specifically creates, and also to give to capital, in the form of interest, what it specifically produces. The theory undertakes to prove that the earnings of labor and of capital are governed by a principle of final productivity, and that this principle must be studied on a social scale, rather than in any one department of production.—Two hours a week, first half-year: Prof. Clark.

Economics 10—*Economic Theory II.*—This course discusses the dynamic laws of distribution. The processes of industry are actually progressing. Mechanical invention, emigration, and other influences, cause capital and labor to be applied in new ways and with enlarging results. These influences do not repress the action of the static forces of distribution, but they bring a new set of forces into action. They create, first, employers' profits, and, later, additions to wages and interest. It is the object of the course to show how industrial progress affects the several shares in distribution under a system of competition, and also to determine whether the consolidations of labor and capital, which are a distinctive feature of modern industry, have the effect of repressing competition.—Two hours a week, second half-year: Prof. Clark.

Economics 11—*Communistic and Socialistic Theories.*—This course studies the theories of St. Simon, Fourier, Proudhon, Rodbertus, Marx, Lassalle, and others. It aims to utilize recent discoveries in economic science in making a critical test of these theories themselves and of certain counter-arguments. It examines the socialistic ideals of distribution, and the effects that, by reason of natural laws, would follow an attempt to realize them through the action of the State.—Two hours a week, first half-year: Prof. Clark.

Economics 12—*Theories of Social Reform.*—This course treats of certain plans for the partial reconstruction of industrial society that have been advocated in the United States, and endeavors to determine what reforms are in

harmony with economic principles. It treats of the proposed single tax, of the measures advocated by the Farmers' Alliance and of those proposed by labor organizations. It studies the general relation of the state to industry.—Two hours a week, second half-year: Prof. Clark.

Economics 14 — *Seminar in Political Economy and Finance.*—For advanced students.—Two hours, bi-weekly: Professors Seligman and Clark.

Subject B—Sociology and Statistics

Sociology 15—*Principles of Sociology.*—This is a text-book course.—Two hours a week: Professor Giddings.

Sociology 16—*Applied Anthropology.*—This course is composed of two distinct parts. In the first half-year under Dr. Farrand of the Faculty of Philosophy, primitive institutions, language, mythology and religions are considered primarily from the psychological point of view. This is important for sociological work. Anthropometry and the history of the science of anthropology are also treated. The second half-year work given by Dr. Ripley is primarily concerned with the anthropology and ethnology of the civilized peoples of Europe. This is intended to subserve two ends. It is an ethnological preparation for the historical courses, especially those concerning the classic peoples of antiquity; and it also provides a groundwork for the statistical and demographic study of the populations of Europe. In this sense it is distinctly sociological in its interests.—Two hours a week.

Sociology 17—*Statistics and Sociology.*—This course is given every year, and is intended to train students in the use of statistics as an instrument of investigation in social science. The topics covered are: Relation of statistics to sociology, criteria of statistics, population, population and land, sex, age and conjugal condition, births, marriages, deaths, sickness and mortality, race and nationality, migration, social position, infirmities, suicide, vice, crime, nature of statistical regularities.—Two hours a week, first half-year: Prof. Mayo-Smith.

Sociology 18—*Statistics and Economics.*—This course covers those statistics of most use in political economy, but which have also a direct bearing on the problems of sociology. These include the statistics of land, production of food, condition of labor, wages, money, credit, prices, commerce, manufactures, trade, imports and exports, national wealth, public debt, and relative incomes. Two hours a week, second half-year, given in 1898–99 and each alternate year: Prof. Mayo-Smith.

Sociology 19—*Theory, Technique, and History of Statistical Science.*—This course studies the theory of statistics, law of probabilities, averages, mean error, rules for collecting, tabulating and presenting statistics, graphical methods, the question of the freedom of the will, the value of the results obtained by the statistical method, the possibility of discovering social laws. Some account will also be given of the history and literature of statistics, and the organization of statistical bureaus.—Two hours a week, second half-year, given in 1899–1900, and each alternate year: Prof. Mayo-Smith.

Sociology 20—*General Sociology.*—A foundation for special work is laid in this fundamental course. It includes two parts, namely: (1) the analysis and classification of social facts, with special attention to the systems of Aristotle, Comte, Spencer, Schäffle, De Greef, Gumplowicz, Ward, Tarde and other theoretical writers; (2) an examination of sociological laws, in which the more important social phenomena of modern times and the principles of theoretical sociology are together brought under critical review in a study of social feeling, public opinion, and organized action. In this second part an attempt is made to analyze the causes of emotional epidemics, panics, outbreaks of mob violence, and revolutions; to explain by general principles the growth of public opinion on great questions; and to prove from history and from currrent events that public action is governed by definite laws of social choice.—Two hours a week, first half-year: Prof. Giddings.

Sociology 21—*Progress and Democracy.*—The phenomena

of social progress are the general subject of this course, which includes two parts, namely: (1) a study of the historical evolution of society, with special attention to social origins; to the development of the family, of the clan and of the tribe; and to the beginnings of civilization; (2) the social as distinguished from the political organization of modern democracies. This part of the course may otherwise be described as a study of the modern "state behind the constitution." The forms of voluntary organization are observed, and the question is raised, To what extent are the non-political associations of men in modern democracies themselves democratic? Do business corporations, labor unions, churches, and associations for culture and pleasure, tend to become more or less democratic? The democratic social ideals of equality and fraternity are examined, and an attempt is made to show their relations to social order and to liberty. Modern philanthropic movements, including the work of university and other social settlements, and many social phases of municipal reform are touched upon in this course. —Two hours a week, second half-year: Prof. Giddings.

Sociology 22—*Pauperism, Poor Laws and Charities.*—This course begins with a study of the English poor law, its history, practical working, and consequences. On this foundation is built a study of pauperism in general, but especially as it may now be observed in great cities. The laws of the different commonwealths in regard to paupers, out-relief, alms-houses, and dependent children, are compared. Finally the special modern methods of public and private philanthropy are considered, with particular attention to charity organization, the restriction of out-door alms, and the reclamation of children.—Two hours a week, first half-year: Prof. Giddings.

Sociology 23—*Crime and Penology.*—The topics taken up in this course are the nature and definitions of crime, the increase of crime and its modern forms, criminal anthropology, the social causes of crime, surroundings, parental neglect, education, the question of responsibility, historical

methods of punishment, the history of efforts to reform prison methods, modern methods, the solitary system, the Elmira system, classification of criminals, classes of prisons, reformatories, and jails.—Two hours a week, second half year: Prof. Giddings.

Sociology 24—*The Civil Aspects of Ecclesiastical Organizations.*—The purpose of this course is to define the present relations of the institutional church to the other institutions of American society; the state, the government, marriage, family, education and public wealth. An analysis is made of the guarantees of religious liberty contained in the federal and commonwealth constitutions, of the civil status of churches in terms of constitutional and statute law, of the methods of incorporation, of the functions of trustees, of legislative and judicial control, of denominational polity according to its type, of the functional activity of churches in their departments of legislation, administration, adjudication, discipline and mission, of the influence of churches on ethical standards, of the distribution of nationalities among the denominations, of the territorial distribution of denominational strength, of the relation of polity to density of population and of the current movements in and between various organizations tending toward changes of function and structure. One hour a week: Dr. Bayles.

Sociology 29—*Laboratory Work in Statistics.*—The object of the laboratory is to train the student in methods of statistical analysis and computation. Each student will pursue a course of laboratory practice dealing with the general statistics of population, the relation of classes, the distribution of wealth, and the statistics of crime, vice and misfortune. He will be taught how to judge current statistics and to detect statistical fallacies; in short, to become an expert in judging of the value of sociological evidence. Each year some practical piece of work on an extensive scale is undertaken by the class.—In connection with courses 17, 18 and 19: Prof. Mayo-Smith.

Sociology 30—*Seminar in Sociology and Statistics.*—Dis-

cussions and papers, theses and dissertations presented in the seminar may be upon any of the following topics:

I

POPULATION

1 The growth of population in the United States, including studies of birth rates and death rates.
2 Immigration into the United States.
3 The migration of population within the United States.

II

RACES AND NATIONALITIES

4 The social traits, habits and organization of any race (e. g. negro or Indian) in the United States.
5 The social traits, habits and organization of any nationality (e. g. Irish or German or Italian) in the United States.

III

THE FAMILY

6 Historical or statistical studies of marriage, of divorce, or of the parental care and education of children in the United States.
7 Studies of legislation affecting the family in the United States.

IV

COMMUNITIES

8 Descriptive or historical studies of peculiar, exceptional or otherwise noteworthy communities or sections.

V

THE SOCIAL LIFE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE SELF-SUPPORTING POOR

9 Dwellings and surroundings.
10 Expenditure and domestic economy.
11 Marriages, domestic festivals, funerals, family life and morals.
12 Education.
13 Religious ideas, habits, meetings, festivals and institutions.
14 Amusements, celebrations, social festivals and clubs.
15 Trade unions.
16 Political and legal ideas, affiliations and activities.

VI

PAUPERISM AND CHARITY

17 Historical studies of the origin, growth and forms of pauperism.
18 Statistical studies of the extent and causes of pauperism.
19 Historical and comparative studies of poor laws and public relief.
20 Historical and comparative studies of the methods of private charity.

VII

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

21 Historical studies of the origin, increase and forms of crime.
22 Statistical studies of the extent and causes of crime.
23 Critical studies of criminal anthropology or criminal sociology.
24 Historical and comparative studies of punishment and reformation.

Two hours bi-weekly: Profs. Giddings and Mayo-Smith.

ORDER OF STUDIES

The following courses are open to Seniors in Columbia College:

History 7.	Political and Constitutional History of Rome.
History 11.	Introduction to Modern European History.
History 14 *a*.	Antecedents and opening of the French Revolution.
History 14 *b*.	The Age of the Revolution, 1791–1815.
History 16.	Constitutional History of England to 1689.
History 30.	Transitions in American History.
History 31.	Constitutional History of the United States.
History 40.	History of Political Theories.
Economics 3.	Practical Political Economy.
Economics 4.	Science of Finance.
Economics 11.	Communistic and Socialistic Theories.
Economics 12.	Theories of Social Reform.
Sociology 15.	Principles of Sociology.
Sociology 16.	Applied Anthropology.

PRIZES

Robert N. Toppan Prize in Constitutional Law

This prize, of $150, is awarded annually to the member of the School of Political Science who shall pass the best written examination upon a paper prepared by the Professor in charge of the department of Constitutional Law.

Prize in Political Economy

An annual prize of $150 for the best essay on some subject in political economy has been established by Mr. Edwin R. A. Seligman, of the class of 1879 of Columbia College. Competition for the prize is open to all members of the School of Political Science. The topic selected must be approved by the faculty, and the essay itself must be not less than twenty thousand words in length.

James Gordon Bennett Prize in Political Science

A prize of $40, to be given on Commencement Day, has been established by Mr. James Gordon Bennett. The prize is to be awarded by the Faculty of Political Science for the best essay in English prose upon some subject of contemporaneous interest in the domestic or foreign policy of the United States. The subject is assigned each year by the faculty. The competition is open to Seniors in Columbia College, whether regular or special students, and to all students under any of the university faculties who have not yet taken the baccalaureate degree in arts, letters, or philosophy, provided that they take courses amounting to six hours a week throughout the year in the School of Political Science. Essays must be submitted to the President on or before May 1st. If no satisfactory essay is received no award will be made. No award will be made for any essay that is defective in English composition.

Medal Offered by the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution offers annually a silver medal under the following regulations:

1 Competition shall be open to members of the Senior Class in Columbia College, and to first-year students, not graduates of Columbia College, studying under any of the faculties of the University.

2 Each essay must contain not less than 1,600 and not

more than 2,000 words, and shall be upon the subject: "The Principles Fought For in the War of the Revolution."

3 A typewritten copy of each essay must be presented to the President not later than May 1st of each year.

4 The committee of award shall consist of the professors giving instruction in American history.

5 The prize shall in no case be awarded to any essay defective in English composition. The award, if made, will be announced by the President at Commencement.

A similar offer has been made to the principal colleges of the country, and the essays receiving the silver medals will be submitted to a Committee of the National Society in competition for a gold medal to be awarded to the writer of the essay deemed most meritorious.

PRIZE LECTURESHIPS

The trustees have established in the School of Political Science three prize lectureships of the annual value of five hundred dollars each, tenable for three years. The power of appointment is vested in the faculty. One of these three lectureships becomes vacant at the close of each academic year. The previous holder may be reappointed. The conditions of competition are as follows:

1 The candidate must be a graduate of Columbia University in the School of Political Science or the School of Law. In the latter case he must have pursued the curriculum of the School of Political Science for at least two years.

2 He must be an active member of the Academy of Political Science.

3 He must have read at least one paper before the Academy of Political Science during the year next preceding the appointment.

The duty of the lecturer is to deliver annually, before the students of political science, a series of at least twenty lectures, the result of original investigation.

These prize lectureships will be found especially useful

and welcome to graduates of the school who propose to devote themselves to an academic career, and who in this way may acquire the experience and acquaintance with university methods of teaching which will stand them in good stead in their future career.

ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

This institution, which holds its meetings at Columbia University, is devoted to the cultivation and advancement of the political sciences. It consists of Fellows, Associates and Student Members. No person is eligible as Fellow unless he has contributed to the development of the political sciences or aided in their application to the problems of the time. The number of Fellows is restricted to one hundred —any person who is in sympathy with the work of the academy is eligible to membership as an associate. Students are eligible also to membership as student members.

Meetings of the academy are held each month. At these meetings papers are read by members, presenting the results of original investigation by the writers in some department of political science.

THE LIBRARY

The students of the School of Political Science are entitled to the use, subject to the rules established by the library committee, of the entire university library. The library is open from 8:30 A. M. to 11 P. M. during term time, and from 8:30 A. M. to 10 P. M. during the summer vacation. Information concerning the sources and literature of the political sciences is given in the various courses of lectures held in the schools.

The University Library is particularly rich in the fields of Public Law, Political Science, and the Economic and Sociological Sciences, and is likewise strong in History. Much attention has been given to gathering the material needed

for original investigation. The library receives every important Journal in these departments, and is rich in complete sets of periodicals and other serial publications. It is rapidly growing, and special attention is paid to providing the material for any line of research not already fully represented in the library. The books in these departments are, as far as practicable, kept in one section of the library building, which is provided with nine special study-rooms having direct access to the books. In these rooms the seminar exercises of the several departments are held. Graduate students, on the recommendation of the Faculty, are given cards of admission to these rooms, where the facilities for research are exceptionally good.

The University Library contains 250,000 volumes, and is steadily growing at the rate of 18,000 or 20,000 volumes yearly. Prominent among its resources for original investigation are, in public law, collections of decisions and treaties, with works in diplomatic history; in foreign law, extensive series of laws and codes, together with many periodicals; in the economic and sociological sciences, series of national, state and local governmental reports, and statistics, in the various domains of inquiry, especially labor, finance, charity, commerce and transportation. In sociology and anthropology, all the series and works of any note are at hand. In history, the library is rich in the great collections of original sources issued by governmental aid or by learned societies, in Europe or elsewhere.

Students of history, economics, and public law, will find New York to be a centre of library facilities absolutely unrivaled elsewhere in this country. In addition to the University Library, there are rich treasures at the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, New York Historical Library, Long Island Historical Library, Library of the Charity Organization Society, and the Law Institute Library, to each of which students have access under favorable conditions. Advanced students of economics also have at their disposal the Library of the Professor of Political Economy and Finance, which contains

the most complete collection of works on political economy to be found in the United States.

THE GYMNASIUM

The gymnasium will be in complete working order at the opening of the term in October. It will be open daily during the academic year, except on Sundays, from 10 a. m. to 6: 30 p. m. These hours are subject to modification in the light of experience.

The general exercising room is apsidal in shape, and measures on its axes 168 feet by 134 feet in the clear. The ceiling is 35 feet high, and the room is well lighted and well ventilated both naturally and artificially.

The arrangement of the apparatus is such that athletic, gymnastic and calisthenic work can go on at the same time.

The running track is 11 feet wide, with ends well raised for fast running, and measures 9½ laps to the mile.

On a floor 22 feet above the exercising floor are rooms for the Director, for fencing, for boxing, and for hand-ball. Here also are the lockers, 1500 in number, made of steel and open wire. In connection with the locker-room, there are 32 shower baths.

Below the exercising floor is a swimming pool, also apsidal in shape, measuring 100 feet by 50 feet on its axes. Around the pool are dressing-rooms of thick opaque glass, and a few shower and needle baths. The pool will contain about 200,000 gallons of water, which will be filtered and, in winter, warmed. The depth will be from 4 to 10 feet. The pool will be illuminated by electric lights placed around the edges beneath the surface of the water.

On this floor, also, is a special training-room for the crews, with separate bath and locker rooms for both the Varsity and Freshman crews.

Every student is entitled to a physical examination by the Director. His physical measurements will be recorded; his strength tested; his heart, lungs and ears examined, and

his general health inquired into. On the basis of this examination, advice will be given as to the kind and amount of exercise best adapted to each man's needs.

This department will be under the constant care and supervision of Dr. Watson L. Savage, the Director of the Gymnasium, who will be assisted by a corps of trained expert instructors.

Every student, other than students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which college is almost three miles distant, must pay annually a gymnasium fee of $7.00. This will cover the free use of a locker, of the gymnasium, and of the baths, and will include all necessary laundry work. Officers, students in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and alumni, may use the gymnasium upon the same terms.

Two hours a week of work in the gymnasium is required of every member of the first two classes in the College and in the Schools of Applied Science.

PUBLIC WORSHIP

Prayers are read in the University chapel every week-day, except Saturday, at 9: 10 o'clock, with the reading of the Scriptures and singing, and a short address by the chaplain. All officers and students of the University are invited to be present.

HOURS OF LECTURES

(LIBRARY BUILDING)

Hours	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
9.30 to 10.30		Public Law XVII Mr. KELLY (second half-year)		Public Law XVII Mr. KELLY (second half-year)		History XXXIII Prof. OSGOOD 10–12
10.30 to 11.30	History XL Dr. MERRIAM ——— Public Law VIII Prof. MOORE	History XI Prof. ROBINSON ——— Public Law VIII Prof. MOORE	History XL Dr. MERRIAM	History XI Prof. ROBINSON ——— History XV (first half-year) History XXXIV (second half-year) Prof. SLOANE ——— Sociology XVI Dr. RIPLEY	History XV (first half-year) History XXXIV (second half-year) Prof. SLOANE	
11.30 to 12.30	Public Law XI Prof. MOORE	History XIII Prof. ROBINSON	Public Law XI Prof. MOORE	History XIII Prof. ROBINSON ——— Sociology XVI Dr. RIPLEY ——— Jurisprudence XXIV Prof. MUNROE SMITH	Jurisprudence XXIV Prof. MUNROE SMITH	

HOURS OF LECTURES

(LIBRARY BUILDING)

Hours	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1.30 to 2.30	Economics III Prof. MAYO-SMITH	History XXXI Prof. BURGESS — Jurisprudence XXV Prof. MUNROE SMITH — Sociology XXII Prof. GIDDINGS	Economics III Prof. MAYO-SMITH	Jurisprudence XXII Prof. MUNROE SMITH — History XXXI Prof. BURGESS — Sociology XXII Prof. GIDDINGS	Jurisprudence XXII Prof. MUNROE SMITH — Economics III Prof. MAYO-SMITH	
2.30 to 3.30	Public Law I Prof. BURGESS —— Economics IX Prof. CLARK	History VII Prof. MUNROE SMITH — Public Law I Prof. BURGESS — Economics XI Prof. CLARK	Public Law I Prof. BURGESS — Economics IX Prof. CLARK — History XIV Profs. ROBINSON and SLOANE	History VII Prof. MUNROE SMITH — Economics XI Prof. CLARK	Sociology XXI Prof. GIDDINGS — History XIV Profs. ROBINSON and SLOANE — Economics III (4th hour) Prof. MAYO-SMITH	

HOURS OF LECTURES

(LIBRARY BUILDING)

Hours	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
3.30 to 4.30	Public Law VI Prof. MOORE — Sociology XVII Prof. MAYO-SMITH	History XVI Prof. OSGOOD — Sociology XV Prof. GIDDINGS — Economics VIII Prof. SELIGMAN	Public Law VI Prof. MOORE — Sociology XXX Profs. MAYO-SMITH and GIDDINGS	History XVI Prof. OSGOOD — Sociology XV Prof. GIDDINGS — Economics VIII Prof. SELIGMAN	Sociology XX Prof. GIDDINGS	
4.30 to 5.30	Public Law XVI Prof. GOODNOW — Sociology XVII Prof. MAYO-SMITH — History XVII Mr. BEER	Economics IV Prof. SELIGMAN — Public Law XVIII Prof. GOODNOW	Public Law XVI Prof. GOODNOW — Sociology XXX Profs. MAYO-SMITH and GIDDINGS — History XVII Mr. BEER	Economics IV Prof. SELIGMAN	Sociology XXIV Dr. BAYLES	

ACADEMIC CALENDAR

1898—June 8—Wednesday. Commencement.
Examinations for admission begin.
Sept. 26—Monday. Examinations for admission begin.
Oct. 3—Monday. First half-year, 145th year, begins.
Oct. 15—Saturday. Last day of registration to obtain credit for residence for the full academic year.
Nov. 8—Tuesday. Election day, holiday.
Nov. 24—Thursday. Thanksgiving Day, holiday.
Nov. 25—Friday, Holiday.
Nov. 26—Saturday. Holiday.
Dec. 26—Monday. Christmas holidays begin.
1899—Jan. 7—Saturday. Christmas holidays end.
Jan. 30—Monday. Mid-year examinations begin.
Feb. 11—Saturday. First half-year ends.
Feb. 12—Sunday. Lincoln's birthday.
Feb. 13—Monday. Holiday.
Feb. 13—Monday. Second half-year begins.
Feb. 15—Ash-Wednesday. Holiday.
Feb. 22—Wednesday. Washington's birthday, holiday.
Mar. 1—Wednesday. Last day for filing applications for University Fellowships.
Mar. 31—Good Friday. Holiday.
Apr. 1—Saturday. Last day for filing applications for examination for higher degrees.
May 1—Monday. Last day for presentation of essays for Degree of Master of Arts, and for filing applications for University Scholarships.
May 22—Monday. Final examinations begin.
May 30—Tuesday. Memorial Day, holiday.
June 14—Wednesday. Commencement.
Examinations for admission begin.
Sept. 25—Monday. Examinations for admission begin.
Oct. 2—Monday. First half-year, 146th year, begins.

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